FBIS DAILY REPORT

# CONTENTS

## *Soviet Union*

*Vol III No 091* *9 May 1984*

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

Grinevskiy Presents Proposals at Stockholm AA 1
Proposals Enumerated AA 1
Commentaries on Resumption of Stockholm Talks AA 3
Zholkver on CDE's Outlook AA 3
Matveyev on Central Issues AA 5
[IZVESTIYA 8 May]
USSR Stand Assessed [Rudnev] AA 7
Commentaries on Pact Non-Use of Force Proposal AA 8
Olenichev Praises Appeal AA 8
Zholkver: Important Step AA 9
Positive NATO Response Sought [Losev] AA 9
UN Disarmament Session Opens in New York AA 10
[Vasilets]
Soviet People Demonstrate Against Euromissiles AA 11

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Olympic Committee Meets on Withdrawal From Games CC 1
NOC Official on Decision CC 1
Champion Favors Nonattendence CC 2
Comment on Olympiad 'Violations' CC 2
[Serebrennikov]
Comparison of National Olympic Committee Statement CC 4
Solidarity Group Cables C. America Conference CC 4

UNITED STATES & CANADA

State Department Statement on Sakharov Hit A 1
Kornilov on Motives Behind Reagan Rhetoric A 2
Soltan: VOA Broadcasting Blatant Lies A 3

CHINA

Arkhipov Postpones Visit to PRC 'For Some Time' B 1
[XINHUA]
PRC Official 'Embarrassed' [KYODO] B 1
Real Reason 'Political' [Belgrade] B 1
Reportage on Reagan PRC Visit Continues B 1
'Confrontation,' 'Enmity' Aims B 1
[Kornilov in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 5 May]
Chief Goals Examined B 3
[Nepesov in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 5 May]

NORTHEAST ASIA


Bush Pushes Aggressive U.S. Policy in Japan C 1
Military Step-up Weinberger Aim in Korea, Japan C 1
U.S. Plans, Actions Toward S. Korea Denounced C 1
Seoul Military Talks C 1
Plans To Site Cruise C 2
[Popov]
USSR-DPRK Cooperation in Power Industry Hailed C 3


SOUTH ASIA


Panjsher Refugees Thank DRA for Liberation D 1
[IZVESTIYA 7 May]
Capture, Surrender of DRA Gangs Reported D 1
[IZVESTIYA 7 May]
India Press Hits U.S. Military Boost to Pakistan D 1


SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC


U.S. Impedes ASEAN-Indochina Normalization E 1
[Lidin]
Reagan Seeks 'Free Association' With Micronesia E 1


EASTERN EUROPE


USSR, GDR Exchange Liberation Day Greetings F 1
Soviet Message to GDR F 1
GDR Telegram to USSR F 1
Honecker Attends Ceremony at USSR Memorial in GDR F 2
GDR Envoy Addresses Soviet People on Anniversary F 3
Cites Economic Gains F 3
GDR Foreign Minister's Vienna Talks Hailed F 4
[Novikov in IZVESTIYA 3 May]
USSR Leaders Send National Day Greetings to CSSR F 5
Anniversary of CSSR Liberation Marked in Moscow F 6
CSSR Envoy Addresses People F 6
Husak Attends Liberation Ceremony in Prague F 7
PRAVDA Reports Text of USSR-Polish Program [7 May] F 7


WESTERN EUROPE


FRG's Genscher Visits Washington for Talks G 1
East-West Relations Discussed G 1
U.S. Arms Policy Supported G 1
West Berliners Protest U.S. Missile Deployment G 2
Patsyuk: Bonn Supports Revanchist Organizations G 2
Polish Media Denounce FRG 'Terror Campaign' G 3
[SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA 5 May]
Falin Views New West German Anticommunism G 4
[IZVESTIYA 8 May]
CDU/CSU's Todenhoefer's Anti-Soviet Views Scored G 5
[Sosnovskiy]
Kornilov Views 39th Anniversary of Fascist Defeat G 5

Reagan To Face Protests in UK, Ireland Visits G 6
[Borin]
1980 Italian DC-9 Crash Caused by NATO Missile G 7
PCF's Marchais Hits French Government's Policies G 8
Norwegian CP Adopts Policy Resolutions G 8

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Libyan Forces Kill UK-, Sudan-Trained Terrorists H 1
IZVESTIYA Profiles Lebanese Premier Karami [7 May] H 1
Iraqi, Iranian Envoys Received in Azerbaijan H 1
[BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY 20 Apr]

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Zimyanin Addresses Brazilian National Congress K 1
Meets Foreign Affairs Committee K 2
[Mayorov]
Further on Visit K 2
[cross-reference]
CPSU's Gustov Returns From Visit to Guadeloupe K 2
[PRAVDA 5 May]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Reportage on Victory Day, East-West Relations R 1
Ustinov Article R 1
[PRAVDA 9 May]
Order of the Day R 8
[Ustinov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 9 May]
Kulikov Article R 9
[IZVESTIYA 8 May]
Ogarkov Interview R 14
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 9 May]
Yepishev Article R 21
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 8 May]
Antiwar Rallies Held in Moscow, Republics R 23
Shalayev Address R 23
Peace Committee Rally Plans R 24
Kiev Demonstration R 24
Stalin's Actions, Policies Commented Upon R 25
'Democratic Restrictions' R 25
Grave Errors in Last Years R 25

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

TRUD Editor on Economic Experiment, Tasks S 1
[Kravchenko in Sofia TRUD 7 May]
First Results of Economic Experiment Appraised S 3
Metallurgy Industry Delivery Discipline Stressed S 4
[Beketov]

Azerbaijan Economic Aktiv Hears Bagirov Report S 5
Turkmen Commission Reviews Agro-Industrial Complex S 5
[TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA 24 Apr]
RSFSR CSA Reports Production Shortcomings S 6

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Agriculture Official Reports on Spring Sowing T 1

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Geologists Strike Oil East of Aral Sea U 1
Biological Space Experiment Results Reported U 1

GRINEVSKIY PRESENTS PROPOSALS AT STOCKHOLM

LD081629 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] The latest session of the Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe opened in Stockholm today. Thirty-three European states and the United States and Canada are taking part in it.

Ambassador-at-large Grinevskiy, leader of the Soviet delegation, presented a document of proposals by the Soviet Union on confidence- and security-building measures in Europe for the conference's examination.

The document stresses that the present situation in Europe and the world as a whole requires a radical change in the policy of the states away from confrontation to peaceful cooperation and major practical steps commensurate with the scale of the existing threat to peace. The attempts of the United States and the NATO bloc to break the existing military-strategic balance are leading to an acute exacerbation in international tension and a reinforcement in the danger of military opposition, including nuclear. The continuing deployment of the new U.S. missiles in certain West European countries is undermining confidence and security in Europe and beyond its boundaries.

The document stresses that the vital interests of the European peoples and of all humanity dictate the necessity of implementing the proposals, advanced by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, to the effect that relations between nuclear powers should be subjected to certain standards in order to prevent nuclear war becoming the main aim of their foreign policy.

Proposals Enumerated

LD081443 Moscow TASS in English 1434 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Stockholm May 8 TASS -- A session of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe opened here today. Taking part in it are 33 European states, as well as the United States and Canada. Head of the Soviet delegation, ambassador at large Oleg Grinevskiy submitted for the consideration of the conference a document -- the Soviet Union's proposals on confidence and security-building measures in Europe.

The document stresses that the present situation in Europe and the whole world requires a radical turn in the policy of states from confrontation to peaceful cooperation, demands major practical steps commensurate with the scopes of the existing threat to peace.

The attempts of the United States and the NATO bloc to disrupt the existing military-strategic balance lead to a sharp aggravation of international tension, to the heightening of danger of military confrontation, also nuclear one, while the continued deployment of new U.S. missiles in some West European countries undermines confidence and security in Europe and beyond its limits. The vital interests of European peoples, of entire mankind dictate the need of the implementation of the proposals advanced by general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Konstantin Chernenko that relations among nuclear powers be governed by definite norms, that prevention of nuclear war become the chief goal of their foreign policy.

The document contains the following proposals and considerations about confidence and security-building measures in Europe.

1. The states, participants in the conference, which have nuclear weapons should undertake the obligation not to be the first to use those weapons. Such an obligation could be accepted unilaterally by every nuclear state, which has not yet done so, or become the subject of a properly registered international accord. The adoption of such an obligation and its unconditional observance equally meet the interests of all states, both nuclear and non-nuclear. It would be the measure of paramount importance leading to a real political turn in building up confidence, and not only between nuclear powers.

To prevent situations, fraught with a nuclear conflict, in the document it is stipulated that nuclear states, participants in the conference, will hold urgent consultations, make inquiries and provide each other with the necessary information in cases of appearance of such a danger.

2. Conclusion of a treaty on non-use of military force and maintenance of relations of peace, as is proposed by the Warsaw Treaty member-states, would be a very important measure of confidence. The pivotal provision of such a treaty could be the obligation not to be the first to use either nuclear or conventional armaments against each other, and, consequently, not to use military force at all against each other. Such obligations could be undertaken by the states, participants in the conference, irrespective of their being members of military alliances or their being neutral and non-aligned. The parties to the proposed treaty should certainly be all the states of both the Warsaw Treaty Organization and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization military confrontation between which is of a particularly dangerous character in Europe.

The conclusion of such a treaty would exert a favourable effect on the development of the entire international situation, would radically strengthen the political and legal foundation of the observance of the principle of non-use of force or threat of force, would enhance its effectiveness. Substantial guarantees would thus be created against the outbreak of military conflicts in Europe and not only in Europe.

3. In view of the fact that the spiralling military spending leads to the heightening of the arms race, becomes an ever heavier burden on peoples, the Warsaw Treaty states on March 5, 1984, addressed NATO member-countries with a proposal on non-increase and reduction of military spending in percentage or absolute terms. All states represented at the Stockholm conference, above all, states with large military potential could participate in this undertaking.

The funds saved as a result of military spending would be used for purposes of economic and social development, also for assistance to developing countries. Arrangement to this effect would be a major contribution to the consolidation of confidence and at the same time a real way of curbing the arms race.

4. Ridding Europe of chemical weapons and above all non-deployment of those weapons where they do not exist now, the way it is envisaged by the proposals of the Warsaw Treaty states of January 10, 1984, would promote the task of overcoming distrust among states. In the situation of the present aggravation of international tension when there exists a danger of the use of chemical weapons the task of ridding Europe of chemical weapons becomes particularly topical.

Such steps would also contribute to reaching an accord on the prohibition of chemical weapons and on the elimination of their stocks on a world scale.

5. The Soviet Union positively regards the proposals on the establishment of nuclear-free zones in various parts of Europe, which is advocated by a whole number of European states. The establishment of nuclear-free zones in the Balkans and in northern Europe as well as of a zone free from nuclear battlefield weapons on both sides of the line of contact between the member states of the Warsaw Treaty Organization and NATO is directly connected with lessening the war danger and with confidence building. These matters are worthy of the conference's devoting serious attention to them.

6. With due regard for the useful experience in taking confidence-building measures, provided for by the respective provisions of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference, it is suggested that the elaboration of additional more important and wider-scope confidence-building measures be started. In particular, it is a question of such measures as limitation of the scope of military exercises, an advance notification of big military exercises of land, air and naval forces, and an advance notification of large-scale movements, transportations of troops.

These measures are the more topical as it is not easy to distinguish modern large-scale military exercises and transportations of troops from preparatory stages of deployment of the armed forces for the start of combat operations in the European theater.

Provision is also made for the development of the existing practice for inviting observers from other states participating in the conference to be present at big military exercises.

The document points out that, in accordance with the mandate of the conference, confidence- and security-building measures will be ensured by adequate verification forms conforming to their content.

COMMENTARIES ON RESUMPTION OF STOCKHOLM TALKS

Zholkver on CDE's Outlook

LD081707 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0950 GMT 8 May 84

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Boris Andrianov; commentary by political observer Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Excerpt] In Stockholm the Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe resumes its work on 8 May. The first session of the conference was held in the Swedish capital 17 January-16 March. What are the tasks and the perspectives of the second session? I would like to ask Aleksandr Zholkver, our political observer, to reply to these questions.

[Zholkver] What should be noted first and foremost is that the USSR attaches a great deal of significance to the Stockholm conference. I would like to remind you that the very resolution to call it was passed at the Madrid meeting of the 35 states participating in the general European conference, on the initiative of the socialist countries. And now, in the report on Comrade Jaruzelski's visit, it is pointed out that the USSR and the Polish People's Republic see the convening of the Stockholm conference as testimony of the durability of the policy of detente and the people's deep interest in it. Our countries, it is stressed in the report, will do everything necessary for the Stockholm conference to adopt resolutions whose implementation would foster a turn for the better in the development of events.

But what, specifically, is it all about? The first stage of the forum in the Swedish capital, in accordance with the resolutions of the Madrid meeting, is devoted to measures of strengthening confidence in relations between states.

I will note that this confidence has been disrupted in the most serious manner as a result of the start of deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in several countries in West Europe. Really, how can one talk about normal, good-neighborly relations between countries when tens of death-dealing missiles are aimed at you, which the U.S. generals themselves call first-strike weapons? Naturally, in order to reestablish a climate of trust in relations between European states, it is essential first and foremost to weaken this threat. And in Stockholm the socialist countries have introduced totally concrete proposals to this effect. Let all nuclear states take the obligation not to be first to use nuclear weapons. I will remind you that the USSR, as far back as 1982, from the lofty platform of the UN General Assembly, solemnly declared its own pledge to do this. The Stockholm conference would play an important role if it could stir the other nuclear states to follow our example.

It is true that when this subject was touched upon at the first session of the conference in Stockholm, several Western representatives, and first and foremost the U.S. representatives, objected. They said a war could also be begun with the use of conventional weapons. We took heed of these objections. In order to totally remove the formulation of questions of similar banality [ploskost], we proposed to come to agreement on the nonuse of both conventional weapons and nuclear weapons. In a word, the nonuse of military force in general. The Warsaw Treaty states are offering the NATO countries the conclusion of a special treaty on this score.

Thus, as we can see, the socialist countries have tabled truly major, far-reaching proposals. But what position has been occupied until now at the forum in the Swedish capital by the delegations of the NATO countries, and first and foremost, by the United States? They have stubbornly refused any businesslike examination of the urgent problems of confidence and security. Instead, they have put forward all kinds of drafts directed only at attempts to reveal the structure and activity of the socialist countries' armed forces. One cannot help seeing that such achemes are dictated by the U.S. secret services' interests, who, after the installation of new U.S. missiles in West Europe, would certainly have nothing to prevent pin-pointing the target for them. But, you will ask, is this a serious formulation of the question? On the eve of the second round of the Stockholm conference, President Reagan made a new speech appealing, as he expressed it, for serious negotiations on the proposals presented by the West. But this is obvious demagogy! It is Washington and those in NATO who follow it unreservedly who have made the negotiations both on strategic weapons and on nuclear weapons in Europe pointless by embarking upon the siting of U.S. missiles aimed at the USSR and other socialist countries. The Soviet Union, for its part, is ready for dialogue, but we favor a dialogue that is filled with real content. As Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko pointed out, the possibility of renewing negotiations on nuclear armaments could be opened if the United States removes the obstacles it has put up here, and restores the former situation.

As for the Stockholm conference, the USSR is in favor of it concerning itself in a businesslike manner with measures that would foster the reestablishment of an atmosphere of trust in relations between states and the strengthening of security in Europe.

In a cable from London, REUTER reported the remarks by U.S. Secretary for Defense Weinberger on a BBC program. And what did the Pentagon leader talk about? Well, about the same star wars plans, which [words indistinct]. Weinberger, as one should have expected him to, tried to turn the facts upside down, counting on deluding the British public. Thus, for example, he said without hesitation that the plans for star wars are a noble venture and almost a salvation from the nightmare of nuclear war.

His assertions about laser weapons and beam weapons designed to be sited in space were in the same spirit. According to Weinberger, they will have a purely defensive character, although Washington's calculations with regard to these cosmic weapons, which it views as first-strike weapons, are widely known. The Pentagon leader also maintained, again indisputable facts, that the United States does not intend to wage nuclear war in Europe. But why then has the Reagan administration begun deploying Pershing II and cruise missiles on the European Continent? For what purpose has the White House converted West Europeans into Washington's nuclear hostages, and why has the present U.S. Administration not publicly repudiated the so-called Directive No 59 that appeared during President Carter's time? After all, it foresees the possibity of a limited nuclear war in Europe.

Not one of these questions is answered by Weinberger's speech on the BBC program because the Pentagon leader was pursuing only one aim: a purely propagandistic one. What we have here is yet another attempt by Washington's official representative to reduce the anxiety experienced in West Europe in connection with the dangerous militaristic course of the Reagan administration. But the attempt is with obviously unsuitable means.

## Matveyev on Central Issues

PM081115 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 May 84 Morning Edition p 4

[IZVESTIYA political observer V. Matveyev article: "Stockholm: For a Businesslike Approach" -- capitalized words published in all capitals]

[Text] The Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe is resuming in Stockholm after a short break. As is known, it was convened under conditions of a sharply exacerbated situation both on our continent and in the world as a whole. The Pershing II and cruise missiles being installed in combat positions on American bases in Western Europe, cast a sinister shadow on the Stockholm forum. Tension is approaching the danger point. This opinion is not only voiced on the Soviet side; such is also the view of broad public circles and many politicians in the West who watch the course of events and draw the logical conclusions.

The U.S. leaders, having wrecked the Geneva talks through their actions by way of unleashing a dangerous new round of the nuclear arms race and having ignored the will of the vast majority of the population in the FRG, Britain, and Italy, where the deployment of the new American missiles has begun, would not like to weaken the wave of criticism of them by stubbornly repeating statements in favor of a "resumption of the Geneva talks."

On the eve of the resumption of the Stockholm conference's work, President Reagan spoke again, expatiating on the "desirability" of talks on medium-range missiles. Yet a few days earlier he was demonstrating his anti-Soviet obsession to the whole world with his calls to knock together a "front whose creation was striven for in the thirties by inveterate reactionaries in the West together with the fascist aggressors.

If the present U.S. Administration was really committed to the normalization of the international situation, the Stockholm conference offers the opportunity to put this into practice. Has Washington taken advantage of this? Let us recall that when he spoke at the opening of the conference, U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz could find nothing better to do than to be up in arms, basically, against the results of World War II, which touches on the existence and coexistence on the European Continent of states with different social systems.

Particular spite is aroused in him, judging from that speech, by the GDR's existence. With this so-called "approach," can any constructive steps be expected from the U.S. Government in Stockholm?! This also applies to other international forums.

As was noted on the Soviet side, the United States and its followers would clearly like to sidetrack the Stockholm conference away from the resolution of the main task. The main thing is that there should not be a highly dangerous hotbed of nuclear conflict in the center of Europe. Pershing II missiles are a FIRST strike weapon. This cannot be denied. No less a person than the chief designer of these missiles in the United States recently indicated the highly serious danger that these American weapons represent for peace in Europe, in a letter to the Vatican.

So the most important thing is to COMBINE large-scale steps of a political and international-legal nature with measures of a military-technical order with a view to lessening the danger of the outbreak of nuclear conflict in Europe. This would promote an atmosphere of confidence on the continent and create favorable preconditions for real disarmament measures on the continent most densely packed with means of destruction.

But in Washington there is a hostile reception for all initiatives or proposals for the NATO bloc to follow the USSR's example and adopt a pledge on the non-first-use of nuclear weapons. Whatever excuses may be made in this connection, it is clear that the top echelons of power in the United States still cherish crazy ideas of a "limited nuclear war" in Europe. How else can you explain the inflexibility with which the present policymakers in Washington reject the possibility of adopting a pledge on the non-first-use of weapons of mass destruction!

This is one of the central issues forming the most urgent task on the agenda for the Stockholm forum. The U.S. delegation has come out in fierce opposition to discussing it. Its head, Goodby, like his colleagues the U.S. diplomats at last year's UN General Assembly session, has shown himself to be an opponent of measures that would condemn nuclear war as a crime against mankind. In an interview published in a 13 March information bulletin issued by the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, Goodby asserts that in Europe "the chances of a surprise nuclear strike are considerably less likely than the possibility of a surprise attack using conventional arms."

The originator of the interview must be familiar with the nature of the Pershing II missiles the Pentagon seeks to draw up toward the borders of the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact countries. As for conventional arms, back in January 1983 the Warsaw Pact states proposed to the NATO countries that a treaty be concluded on the mutual non-use of military force in general and on maintaining relations of peace.

In West European government circles this proposal was greeted with interest, but official Washington's obstructionist position, fed by militarist ambitions, once again stands in the way of its implementation.

U.S. ruling figures, demonstrating their negative attitude towards the aims and tasks of the Stockholm conference, try to cast aspersions on the stance of the USSR and the other socialist countries, calling it "unclear," "unspecific," and so on, and so forth. It appears that if the USSR was prepared to confine itself to discussing questions of confidence-building measures in the military sphere, without raising wider political problems, Washington would be satisfied. But why set the two things against each other? Is not Washington familiar with the content of the speech at the Stockholm conference by A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of M nisters, and USSR foreign minister?

It sets out clearly and in detail the USSR's readiness to act for the sake of strengthening the confidence-building measures already being implemented under the Helsinki Final Act.

It is important not to counterpose one set of measures and steps to another, but to combine them in the direction necessary to the cause of peace and security in Europe. That is what our country seeks, together with the other socialist countries participating in the Stockholm forum.

"The Soviet Union," K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, stated the other day, having the Stockholm conference in mind, "advocates that the conference concern itself in a businesslike way with measures that would lead to a lessening of the danger of the military confrontation in Europe. "

That is the Soviet delegation's basic mandate at the forum. We will not deviate from it.

## USSR Stand Assessed

LD082259 Moscow World Service in English 1910 GMT 8 May 84

[Excerpts] The Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe resumed its work on 8 May. The meeting involved 35 countries, including the Soviet Union, the United States, and Canada. Here is a commentary from our international affairs writer Yuriy Rudnev:

The fact that the conference was convened is regarded in the Soviet Union as a testimony to the viability of the policy of relaxation and the nation's keen interest in it. Despite increased military confrontation in Europe as a result of the started deployment of first-strike American nuclear missies, Soviet leaders believe the current tense situation is not irreversible. And today there is a real chance to contain the nuclear arms race and to secure a change for the better in developments. The Stockholm conference is expected to be instrumental towards this end.

Obviously, the Soviet Union has nothing against additional measures of trust in the military field, something which reprsentatives of the United States and other NATO countries are insisting on. The Soviet delegation voiced readiness to work out measures both limitative [as heard] and notifying by nature, measures not in form but in substance. An agreement to limit the scale of military exercises would be quite timely. In recent times, NATO's military exercises have assumed such a scale that it has been more and more difficult to distinguish them from the real deployment of armed forces. The Soviet Union also stands for discussing the issue of notification about major exercises of ground troops and for spreading the notification principle now in effect to major air force and naval exercises. The conference should also pay keen attention to many other questions, including major movements and transfers of ground troops and air forces. Naturally, all these measures should be backed up by adequate verification measures. But the question of verification and control should not lead aside from the adoption of measures themselves and must not serve as a cover for military reconnaissance. To demand so-called transparency or openness, the way NATO countries do, means not trust but, on the contrary, a desire to look over the fence, select targets, upset what the conference is called upon to ensure: security.

The proposals that NATO made in Stockholm, and which were praised by President Reagan in his last speech, are not aimed at settling the urgent problems of trust and security in Europe. They are prompted by the interests of American special services and pursue the goal of trying to uncover the structure and activity of the socialist countries' armed forces.

The Stockholm conference is a stage in the European process of relaxation and cooperation to which the Soviet Union attaches major significance. It is this that determines the Soviet proposals at the conference. They were put forward to eliminate the threat of a nuclear war, map out real ways of reducing military confrontation, and improve the political climate in Europe and throughout the world.

COMMENTARIES ON PACT NON-USE OF FORCE PROPOSAL

Olenichev Praises Appeal

LD081743 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] The Warsaw Treaty countries have again proposed to the NATO countries to conclude a treaty on the mutual non-use of military force and to maintain relations of peace. Here is what Radio Moscow commentator Viktor Olenichev writes:

The present international situation is extremely complicated. The threat of a nuclear catastrophe which could turn the earth into ashes is becoming more and more real. Such a situation requires effective measures to remove the war danger, and the initiative of the Warsaw Treaty countries is aimed at achieving that. They call on the NATO countries to join efforts to ease tension. Bulgaria, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, and Czechoslovakia back in January of last year offered the NATO countries to sign a treaty which would contain a pledge not to be the first to use nuclear or conventional arms against each other, and consequently not to use military force in general.

Such a pledge would spread to the territories of all signatories to the treaty and also their military and civilian personnel; sea, air, and space vessels; and other facilities in their possession. So this would spread not only to Europe [as heard]. Members of the two alliances could also undertake the commitment not to use military force against third countries, those that have bilateral relations with them, and also the nonaligned and neutral countries. That would to a big extent help build up trust, just like the commitment to examine practical measures to prevent a surprise attack.

In the opinion of the socialist countries, that too could be included into the treaty. Incidentally, that treaty could from the very beginning be open to all countries wishing to join it. Lately, there has been increased interest in the initiative of the socialist countries on reaching an agreement on the non-use of force. That among other things was borne out by talks conducted in Moscow in April by the Italian foreign minister, Giulio Andreotti. What is more, it is not only the West European countries that are interested in solving that fundamental issue of international relations, but other countries as well. So it is necessary to deepen the dialogue, and the socialist countries suggest beginning multilateral consultations. That would make it possible to analyze the views of each participant and to weigh all considerations and approaches to the idea of a treaty and to its separate parts. But that of course does not exclude a bilateral exchange of views. The most important thing is reaching an agreement.

As is pointed out in the proposals, the Warsaw Treaty countries hope to receive a positive reply on the part of the NATO countries. And that is what millions of people in the different continents are also expecting. They refuse to live in an atmosphere of fear, and want confidence in the future returned to them.

## Zholkver: Important Step

LD082128 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] As we have already reported, the Warsaw Pact member states have sent the NATO countries an appeal relating to the conclusion of a treaty on the mutual non-use of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace. Latest news commentary: Here is political observer Aleksandr Zholkver at the microphone:

[Zholkver] I would remind you that the socialist countries declared in favor of concluding such treaty as early as January last year at the Political Consultative Committee meeting in Prague. This proposal was a further development of their initiative on no first use of nuclear weapons. As early as 1982, in a unilateral initiative, the USSR took such an obligation upon itself.

As soon as the world public started to even more insistently demand that other nuclear powers follow our example, in the West -- across the ocean first and foremost -- voices cried out that war could start even if only conventional weapons are used. The socialist countries took account of these objections and proposed to NATO that they should come to agreement on the non-use of both nuclear and conventional weapons -- in short, on the non-use of military force as a whole.

In the period of almost 1 and 1/2 years that has elapsed since then more than a few consultations on this question have taken place between representatives of various states. Such countries as, for example, Italy and several other states in Western Europe displayed interest in the Warsaw Pact's initiative. Various considerations and opinions were expressed and as a result a clear need to deepen dialogue on this important proposal arose. This is proposed by the Warsaw Pact countries now also.

In their appeal to the NATO states they call for multilateral consultations, the participants in which could be members of both military-political alliances, as well as other interested parties. The Warsaw Pact states are prepared to continue to exchange views at the Stockholm conference, which is resuming its work this very day.

Thus, the socialist countries have taken a new important step along the path of weakening international tension, normalizing the political climate, and strengthening peace, and it is truly symbolic that such a step was undertaken just now, on the eve of the anniversary of the great victory over fascism. The Soviet people, as Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko emphasized at his meeting with Moscow workers, are deeply convinced that peace can be maintained and that the development of events can be turned from confrontation to detente. The socialist countries' new initiative is yet more evidence of the consistency of this peace-loving course.

## Positive NATO Response Sought

LD090334 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] The Warsaw Treaty nations have proposed to NATO countries consultations to conclude an agreement on the non-use of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations. The signatories would pledge not to be the first to use nuclear or conventional weapons against one another. Here are comments on that by Sergey Losev.

Speaking on Sunday in Monterey, California, the director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, Kenneth Adelman, called not only for developing nuclear arms but for special attention to modernizing conventional weapons.

He said such weapons could soon take on the military functions of nuclear weapons. However, the perfection of conventional weapons doesn't mean that NATO would renounce the first use of nuclear weapons, stressed Adelman.

In the current circumstances one would think that only ignorant, irresponsible, and irrational people could conduct such an international policy. Unfortunately those are the kind of people running the United States. The Reagan administration is promoting confrontation and tension in Central America and Europe, in the Middle East and Asia. Reagan's team, the henchmen of the military industrial complex, are continuing their program of rearming America, as it were a program that will cost over $2 trillion. This is being done with the aim of gaining military supremacy. That's precisely why the United States began deploying in Western Europe new first-strike missiles, thereby deliberately undermining efforts to limit and reduce nuclear arms and making it useless to negotiate on strategic and nuclear arms in Europe.

While sticking to its former line, which resulted in the breakdown of the Geneva talks, and continuing to deploy missiles in Western Europe, Washington is saying it's supposedly ready to resume talks. On 6 May President Reagan, in a clear attempt to mislead the American voters, assured them he's supposedly ready for serious talks with the Soviet Union. But talks about what? About how many and what missiles are targetted on the Soviet Union and its allies? What missiles the United States can site in Europe? As Konstantin Chernenko has stressed, the Soviet Union will not agree to such talks.

What's needed to stop the slide to nuclear catastrophe are not words but genuine readiness for agreements on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security. The first step toward a constructive solution could be an agreement on the mutual non-use of military force and maintenance of peaceful relations. On 7 May the Warsaw Treaty nations reiterated their proposal for such an agreement. They're hoping the NATO governments will cheerfully examine the initiative and give a positive response.

UN DISARMAMENT SESSION OPENS IN NEW YORK

LD081038 Moscow TASS in English 1001 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] New York May 8 TASS -- TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets reports:

A session of the U.N. Commission on Disarmament, on which all the 158 members nations are represented, opened here on Monday. Among the most important items on its agenda are ways of nuclear arms limitation, reduction of military budgets, measures to strengthen confidence between states and interconnection between disarmament and development.

The commission's job is to draft and discuss recommendations on different problems of disarmament so as to facilitate the achievement of practical accords at such forums as the Geneva Conference on Disarmament. The session is to discuss various aspects of the disastrous effects of the arms race on national economies. U.N. experts have estimated that at least 600 billion dollars are spent yearly on arms in the world.

Arms expenditures is one of the most serious obstacles in the way of efforts to resolve economic difficulties in capitalist countries. It is well known, for instance, that the enormous military expenditures of the Reagan administration lead to the fast growth of the U.S. national debt, keep bank rates high and eventually restrain economic activity.

The Soviet Union and other socialist countries call at the U.N. Commission on Disarmament and at other international forums for concrete steps to lessen the war danger, curb the arms race and improve the international situation.

It was noted in the United Nations that the opening of the commission session coincided with the new peace move of the countries of the socialist community. The Warsaw Treaty states addressed the member states of the North Atlantic Treaty with a proposal for concluding a treaty on mutual non-use of military force and maintaining relations of peace.

SOVIET PEOPLE DEMONSTRATE AGAINST EUROMISSILES

LD0903$56 Moscow TASS in English 0913 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 9 TASS -- Stop the deployment of new American missiles in West European countries, withdraw from there the already deployed "Pershing" and cruise missiles -- this is the principal demand of Soviet people who have taken part in the activities held within the framework of the week of actions for security and cooperation in Europe which ended today.

Millions of Soviet people participated in these actions, the responsible secretary of the Soviet Peace Committee Alevtina Fedulova has told TASS. About 250,000 citizens of Kiev walked along the streets of that city on May 5, carrying streamers with the inscription: "No to nuclear weapons anywhere in the world". On the same day a demonstration was held in Minsk, capital of Soviet Belorussia, which was attended by 100,000 women.

Women who were front-line soldiers during the war and who took part in the guerrilla movement, women workers from the local mills and factories, teachers, medics and students who spoke at the meeting recalled that every fourth Belorussian had perished during the Second World War. They urged all the people of good will to safeguard peace, to protect Europe from the deployment of American nuclear missiles.

Soviet youth took an active part in demonstrations and meetings, because they are sure that their future life is impossible without peaceful cooperation of peoples, Alevtina Fedulova underlined. "The youth's labor, the love of their hearts and their aspirations -- to the cause of peace" -- under this slogal massive demonstrations were held in Cheboksary, a city on the Volga, and Majeikiai, Lithuania.

Labor collectives of mills and factories, professionals, sportsmen, people of various ages and social groups took part in the anti-war actions. At many Soviet steel works metallurgists held "peace melts" and channelled the earned money to the Soviet peace fund.

Foreign guests and students who study in the USSR participated in many anti-war actions.

In conclusion Alevtina Fedulova pointed out that the past week of actions was the beginning of a month-long campaign which Soviet peace champions devote to the struggle against the threat of a nuclear war. It will last till the end of May.

OLYMPIC COMMITTEE MEETS ON WITHDRAWAL FROM GAMES

LD081556 Moscow TASS in English 1547 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 8 TASS -- A plenary meeting of the National Olympic Committee (NOC) of the USSR was held here today. The plenum discussed the question of the participation of Soviet sportsmen in the games of the 23rd Olympiad in Los Angeles. All speakers emphasized that the situation that has developed in the United States during the preparations of the games does not make it possible for the Soviet sportsmen to take part in them.

All NOC members including the leaders of all the 29 federations of Olympic sports, and all members of the Presidium of the NOC of the USSR unanimously voted for non-participation in the forthcoming summer Olympic Games in Los Angeles and adopted a statement of the NOC of the USSR.

NOC Official on Decision

LD081747 Moscow TASS in English 1715 GMT 8 May 84

["The Demands of the NOC of the USSR Are Just" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow May 8 TASS -- The National Olympic Committee of the Soviet Union in its statement has openly, straightforwardly and timely expressed serious concern over the situation that has developed on the eve of the 23rd Summer Olympic Games in Los Angeles. The NOC of the USSR has justly demanded that the organisers of the games take concrete and effective measures to eliminate violations of the Olympic Charter, Leonid Khomenkov, chairman of the Athletics Federation of the USSR, vice-president of the international federation, has stated in an interview with a TASS correspondent today.

In our days the notion of Olympism is an aggregate of philosophical, moral-ethical and organisational principles based on human, cultural and humanistic values of sports and of its supreme stage -- Olympic Games as an important means for the all-round harmonious development of personality, for the strengthening of peace, friendship and mutual understanding. But they in the United States do not want to recognise these high notions which are professed by the world's entire progressive sports community.

The mass media of different countries, progressive sporting public express anxiety about the holding of the games in Los Angeles, share the concern of the National Olympic Committee of the USSR over a gross anti-Soviet campaign that is being stepped up in the United States with every day. There are absolutely no guarantees for the ensurance of security of members of the USSR Olympic delegation. The organizers of the games disregard not only international sports federations by rejecting their just demands but also the International Olympic Committee. President of the International Olympic Committee Juan Antonio Samaranch said the following in an interview to the newspaper SOVETSKIY SPORT in January 1983: "I would like to stress that strict observance of the provisions of the Olympic Charter was and remains the principled duty of the International Olympic Committee which we must implement no matter what". Almost 18 months have passed since then but, deplorably, the International Olympic Committee has been unable to fulfil its principled duty with regard to the organizers of the Los Angeles games.

I have been member of the Presidium of the National Olympic Committee of the USSR since its foundation and I should say with the utmost responsibility that during more than 30 years the NOC of the USSR has been firmly observing all principles of the Olympic Charter.

It is known for the whole world what an inestimable contribution was made by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries to the development of the Olympic movement. And we cannot tolerate the organizers of the games in Los Angeles grossly flouting the just demands of the NOC of the USSR.

The Athletics Federation of the USSR fully supports the just demands of the NOC of the USSR and deems it its duty to declare that non-observance of the rules and provisions of the Olympic Charter caused non-participation of Soviet athletes in these games, stressed Khomenkov.

Many Soviet sport veterans rightfully ask the question -- for whose sake should we risk the lives of our young athletes? For the sake of those who are waxing fat, trading in Olympic symbols and ideals? I should like to emphasize that the whole responsibility for the obtaining situation rests with the organizers of the games and the administration of the White House.

Champion Favors Nonattendance

LD082228 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1738 GMT 8 May 84

["We Were Forced to Make This Decision" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 8 May (TASS) -- I have no doubt that all who respect and value the Olympic ideals and peace and friendship between peoples truly determine the spirit and nature of Olympic competition. Unfortunately, the hosts of the Los Angeles games are far from this, a TASS correspondent was told by Nikolay Balboshin, World, European, and Olympic wrestling champion. The nearer the opening of the games, the more frequently disquieting reports that terrorist acts are being prepared in Los Angeles against the athletes of the USSR and the other socialist countries sound.

And this is going on with the full connivance of the U.S. authorities.

We do not fear threats. However, I will permit myself to ask the question: Who needs the Olympic games in an atmosphere of terror? What kind of festival of sports and friendship is it where bandits lie in wait, united by hatred of our country?

Today everyone to whom the ideals of the Olympic movement are dear should protest at the use of the games for immoral, misanthropic purposes and at the spirit of huckstery, lack of principles, and coercion under the badge of which they are preparing to stage the games in Los Angeles.

I am resolutely against Soviet athletes participating in such games. I must state that this is not revenge for the refusal to take part in the Moscow Olympiad, not a boycott, and not a political decision. We have been forced to make this decision, Balboshin said in conclusion.

Comment on Olympiad 'Violations'

LD090845 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0810 GMT 9 May 84

[By TASS political observer Robert Serebrennikov: "In the Interests of the International Olympic Movement"]

[Text] Moscow, 9 May (TASS) -- The USSR National Olympic Committee [NOC] was forced to make its decision on the impossibility of Soviet athletes taking part in the games of the 23d Olympiad in Los Angeles because "to act otherwise would be equivalent to approving the anti-Olympic activities of the U.S. authorities and organizers of the games."

This is the principled and consistent position of the USSR NOC, which is permeated with a deep concern for preserving the purity and unity of the international Olympic movement.

Everyone may recall the statement by the USSR NOC of 10 April this year, which expressed serious concern in connection with crude violations of the regulations of the Olympic Charter by the games organizers. What was the position of the Soviet side, which has been recognized as legitimate and well-founded by the International Olympic Committee?

The following encompasses the main points:

A broad campaign has been unleashed in the United States by reactionary circles, with the connivance of the official authorities, against the participation of the USSR in the Los Angeles Olympics. Open threats of physical violence and provocative actions are being made against athletes and officials from the USSR and other socialist countries;

The abnormal situation developing in Los Angeles puts in doubt the provision of total security for the national delegations;

The U.S. State Department is crudely violating Rule 59 of the Olympic Charter concerning accreditation to the Olympics by demanding that lists of all members of delegations be submitted to U.S. embassies in order to obtain visa clearance;

The intention to give accreditation to the games to representatives of the radio station "Free Europe," maintained at the expense of the U.S. intelligence services, is a direct breach of Rule 51 of the Olympic Charter;

And the unrestrained commercialization of the games has its ugly aspects.

A month has elapsed since this USSR NOC statement demanding the observance of Olympic traditions, rules, and the provisions of the Olympic Charter, and similar statements from the national Olympic committees of the other socialist countries. What has changed in this time?

Unfortunately, nothing. The organizers of the games and the official U.S. authorities have not undertaken any effective measures to eliminate these most crude violations of the Olympic Charter or to ensure that the Olympiad-84 is held in strict accordance with the principles and aims of the Olympic movement.

Moreover, the U.S. authorities have continued to interfere unceremoniously in the sphere of the jurisdiction of the Los Angeles Olympic Organizers' Committee in order to use the games for their own political ends. With the connivance of official Washington, anti-Soviet hysteria and chauvinist attitudes have been kindled in the United States. Preparations have been under way at full speed for staging provocative political demonstrations and meetings in Los Angeles during the games. There have been slanderous assertions that participation by the Soviet sports delegation will supposedly threaten "U.S. security."

Despite Washington's verbose assurances of their readiness to observe the rules of the Olympic Charter, the actions of the American side in fact confirm that it has no intention of ensuring the security of all athletes, respecting their rights and human dignity, or of creating normal conditions for staging the Olympics.

Facts show that the autocratic and hegemonistic course of the Washington administration in international affairs does not correspond to the noble ideals of the Olympic movement which, as the Charter emphasizes, "has the aim of bringing up young people in a spirit of better mutual understanding and friendship, thus promoting the creation of a better and more peaceful world."

The striving of the American side to use the games for their own political ends and to impose their own rules for the preparation and staging of the Olympics has led to the crushing of the principles of international Olympianism.

In the unprecedented conditions which have been created, participation in the Los Angeles Olympics would be equivalent to approval of the anti-Olympic actions of the U.S. authorities and organizers of the games. The logical nature of the decision made by the USSR NOC is evident: Soviet athletes do not want to be party to crude violations of the Olympic Charter, which are leading to a corrosion of the international Olympic movement, and to an undermining of its noble ideals and principles.

This is why, incidentally, there is nothing further from the truth in the inventions of some organs of the Western press that the nonparticipation of the USSR in the Los Angeles games is supposedly a response of "revenge" for the U.S. boycott of the Moscow Olympics.

The responsible, principled decision of the USSR NOC is supported by the citizens of the USSR, seen in their numerous letters and telegrams to the USSR NOC and to the mass media.

By acting consistently in support of the purity and unity of the international Olympic movement, the USSR NOC and Soviet sports organizations have expressed their desire to continue to support the efforts of the IOC, of international sports federations and of sports journalists aimed at implementing these noble aims.

COMPARISON OF NATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE STATEMENT

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1500 GMT on 8 May broadcasts the statement by the USSR National Olympic Committee on the withdrawal from the 1984 Los Angeles games. The Moscow radio version has been compared with the statement carried by Moscow TASS in English at 1528 GMT on 8 May 1984 and published in the 8 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on page CC 5, revealing the following variation:

Paragraph five, line four reads...prepared, undisguised threats of physical violence are made against...(adding phrase)

SOLIDARITY GROUP CABLES C. AMERICA CONFERENCE

LD031451 Moscow TASS in English 1417 GMT 3 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 3 TASS -- The Soviet Committee of Solidarity with Peoples of Latin America has sent a telegram of greeting to an international conference on Nicaragua and peace in Central America.

Your representative forum which has convened at a crucial time for Central America is to discuss one of the most important and urgent international problems -- the explosive situation which has taken shape in that region as a result of blatant actions of the ruling circles of the U.S.A, the telegram says.

The Republic of Nicaragua has become the main target of the expansionist actions of the U.S.A. in Latin America. Provocations on the northern and southern frontiers of that country, the training, outfitting and dispatching of counter-revolutionary bands, attempts at establishing an economic and military blockade of that country right down to the mining of Nicaragua's territorial waters by the CIA and the Pentagon -- all this constitutes a part of a criminal plan hatched by the Washington administration with the aim of destabilising the situation in the country, toppling the Sandinist government and aggravating the situation in Central America as a whole.

Working up tensions, the Reagan administration rejects the constructive proposals put forward by the Nicaraguan Government for a political settlement in the region, boycotts and disrupts efforts in this direction by the Contadora Group countries, the telegram says.

Washington pursues a policy of blackmail and threats against socialist Cuba, consolidates the occupation regime in Grenada, supports the anti-popular regimes in Guatemala and El Salvador, turns Honduras into its military base to be used for armed provocations against Nicaragua.

The Nicaraguan people give resolute rebuff to the aggressive encroachments on the sovereignty and territorial inviolability of its country. The sacred duty of all people of good will is to support its right to a free and independent development, the telegram underlines. The attempts of aggressive circles of imperialism at infringing on independence and sovereignty of states should be countered with the will and determination of all peoples. This is demanded by the interests of humanity, the interests of peace.

The telegram says that Soviet people deeply resent the aggressive actions of the U.S.A. against sovereign Nicaragua, strongly protest against them and express firm solidarity with the people of Nicaragua. They demand that aggression and terror against Nicaragua and other Central American states be stopped and the peoples of those countries be given the possibility to decide their destiny themselves without any intervention or pressure from outside.

The establishment of a just and durable peace in Central America, the security of states and peoples of that region cannot be ensured through the imposition of alien will on them. They can only be brought about by the effective respect for the right of every people to live as it deems necessary. It is toward the attainment of those lofty ends that your international conference is called upon to contribute.

STATE DEPARTMENT STATEMENT ON SAKHAROV HIT

LD091148 Moscow TASS in English 1135 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Washington May TASS -- U.S. State Department spokesman Hughes read at a press conference in Washington a provocative statement. Denying hard facts corroborated by irrefutable evidence, he again tried to protect the notorious anti-Sovieteers Sakharov and his wife Bonner.

It has long been known that each time reactionary circles in the West want to complicate the international situation and distract public attention from their own, dangerous plans and actions, they resort to mounting mean and vicious anti-Soviet campaigns. They shrink from nothing in these aims, including the use of all manner of renegades who have sold out their conscience and repudiated their own people.

Our foes have assigned a special place in these sordid gambits to the notorious anti-Sovieteer Sakharov, whose anti-civic conduct has long been condemned by the Soviet people.

Sakharov's wife, Ye.G. Bonner, also ought to be mentioned. She has not only constantly prodded her husband into undertaking actions hostile to the Soviet state and society but has also committed such actions herself, which has been the subject of repeated press reports. She has also acted as a liaison-person between the reactionary circles in the West and Sakharov. For a number of years now, Bonner has supplied Western anti-Soviet centres, and not at all for a song she has, with blatant calumnies and malicious libels defaming our country, our system and the Soviet people.

In this activity, it has been proved irrefutably, she has used the services of staff members of the American Embassy in Moscow, who have sent the material received from Bonner abroad via diplomatic channels. This kind of assistance has been given to her of late, in particular, by First Secretary Edmund McWilliams and Second Secretaries George Glass and John Purnell.

It recently became known to competent Soviet agencies that a far-reaching operation had been masterminded with the involvement of American diplomats, in accordance with whose thoroughly detailed scenario Sakharov was to call another 'hunger strike', with Bonner in the meantime getting 'asylum' in the U.S. Embassy in Moscow. The plan provided for exploiting Bonner's stay in the embassy to organize meetings with foreign correspondents and send abroad mendacious allegations about the Soviet Union and all kinds of falsehoods about the position of her husband Sakharov.

These coordinated actions were to signal the start of an anti-Soviet campaign in the West, first of all in the United States.

It was planned at the same time to try and organize under a far-fetched pretext, namely her state of health, Bonner's departure abroad where she was to become a leader of the anti-Soviet scum on the payroll of Western special services.

As a result of timely measures adopted by Soviet law-enforcement agencies, the operation has been foiled. An official representation, listing facts of direct involvement by staffers of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow in this provocation and demanding an end to such inadmissible actions, has been made to the American side.

The sponsors of this provocative operation have been caught unawares. But they still bend over backwards, trying to talk themselves out of responsibility and hypocritically claiming that they have been motivated by some humane considerations and nothing else.

Nothing can be further from the truth. But they are aiming their words at naive people who, they hope, might be made to believe in the humane motives of a wrong-doer stopped in the act. Those who are now shedding crocodile tears over the "grievous plight" of Sakharov prefer not to mention that they are trying to make a hero out of a man who is pouring scorn on his people, openly urging war and use of nuclear weapons against his own country and preaching inhumane ideas. They also prefer to keep silent that the Soviet state has shown magnanimity and tolerance towards this man and given him an opportunity to leave the slippery path and rehabilitate himself in the eyes of his compatriots.

No, it is not at all the considerations of humanity that guide those who would like to raise another propaganda uproar over Sakharov and Bonner. They are blinded by raw anti-Sovietism and would like to poison the international atmosphere even more badly and sow the poisonous seeds of mistrust among nations.

But it is high time all sponsors of "crusades" and acts of ideological and other sabotage against the land of the soviets realized that this path will bring them no glory. This was the case in the past, and this will continue to be the case in the future.

KORNILOV ON MOTIVES BEHIND REAGAN RHETORIC

LD081307 Moscow TASS in English 1229 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 8 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

The worse the worry of the international public, including the Americans, with Washington's militarist course, the more energetic the architects of that course are in their policy. President Reagan is touting his "commitment to peace" virtually every week. Now, speaking at a gathering of a U.S. fringe right-wing grouping, the conference of the "national forum of leaders," he, obviously out of pre-election considerations, announced for all to hear that the United States was all but a champion of nuclear disarmament; now, trying to reassure the West Europeans, whom Washington, speedily carrying on the deployment of its new first-strike weapons in Europe, casts in the unenviable role of the Pentagon's nuclear hostages, he addressed them through the London TIMES, claiming that Washington is prepared to conduct a dialogue with the USSR in every field, beginnning with arms control; now he stated to a Chinese audience that war is a great sin and the destroyer of human hopes and that nuclear war must never be waged.

All this flow of "peaceable rhetoric" prompts the obvious question: What is behind it and what goals it pursues? Have those who are at the helm of the U.S. ship of state really made the rational conclusion that the attempts to tip the military-strategic parity which has taken shape in Europe and in the world at large and reliance on strength, on the nuclear fist are not merely futile but very dangerous to all the countries, including the United States itself, which will not be able "to sit it out" if nuclear holocaust engulfs the world?

Not at all! During the Reagan Presidency (1980-1984) U.S. military spending grew, according to official U.S. figures, by 40 per cent and Washington, as if in a frenzy, is carrying on its course of the runaway arms race in nuclear, chemical and conventional weapons. Having blown up the very process of the limitation and reduction of nuclear armaments, the United States stubbornly refuses to remove the obstacles raised by it on the way to the resumption of the talks both on strategic weapons and on nuclear armaments in Europe. It tries to spread the arms race to outer space. It is going ahead with its programme of the build-up and modernisation of chemical weapons arsenals.

Speaking in California the other day, Kenneth Adelman, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, stated that nuclear weapsons should in the foreseeable future remain one of the main elements of U.S. policy and expressed the hope that the United States would develop before long systems of conventional weapons which would be able to perform the functions of nuclear means of destruction and death. Lastly, he publicly stated that Washington had no intention to follow the example of the USSR and assume the commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons becuase that step presumably was irrational and dangerous. These militarist admissions reflect the actual goals of U.S. foreign policy, a policy of aggression aimed at dominating sovereign countries and peoples. But how can all these admissions be fitted to the "peaceable" rhetoric of the U.S. President?

No, the new-fangled "peace-maker" from the White House cannot strike a creditable posture. He is given the lie by facts and, as we see, even by his own lieutenants.

SOLTAN: VOA BROADCASTING BLATANT LIES

LD081729 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Next, Yuriy Soltan makes this comment:

The government radio station Voice of America seizes every opportunity of praising itself for its alleged unbiasedness. It does that so often and so importunately that it sometimes resembles a pickpocket who has been caught red-handed but keeps insisting on being an honest man. This comparison involuntarily comes to mind when you analyze the station's recent attempt to make a historical digression. One of its broadcasts spotlighting development of 35 years ago contained a sensational claim. According to the station, the Russians developed and tested their atom bomb in 1949 in order to financially ruin the West, to force it to spend more money on the arms race to the detriment of economic restoration and social needs. That was Moscow's crafty plan, the Voice of America maintained. It told its blatant lie in complete earnest. The lie was evidently meant for simpletons, who probably forgot that back in August 1945 the United States dropped its atom bomb on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, killing more than 300,00 people. Maybe someone does not know that by 1949 the United States had already deployed its B-29 aircraft at British airfields and had outlined targets and specific dates of nuclear attacks on the Soviet Union and that the then American Administration kept ignoring all Moscow proposals for banning atomic weapons in the hope to retain its nuclear monopoly. And that was how things were going on in reality.

After withstanding the Nazi attack and losing 20 million people in the war with Nazi Germany, the Soviet Union had to strain its efforts once again and develop a nuclear bomb of its own to counteract the American nuclear blackmail and also for its protection. Such is the historical truth. But the Voice of America does not care about it a bit. After all, it has to explain why the American military spending has gone up almost 40 percent over the 3 years since the Reagan administration has been in office. It has to explain why the spending on social needs has been slashed so drastically. It has to explain why in the coming fiscal year, America plans to spend 1 out of every 3 dollars of the national budget on war preparations, and finally why Washington did not even bother to consider the Soviet Union's proposal for freezing and subsequently reducing the military budgets of the two opposing military organizations. The station cannot admit, after all, that the Reagan administration thinks in war categories and acts accordingly. Hence, its false talk about the intrigues of the Russians and the piling of one lie on top of another. The Voice of America tends to forget, however, that its falsehoods have long been grating upon the ears of many.

ARKHIPOV POSTPONES VISIT TO PRC 'FOR SOME TIME'

OW090753 Beijing XINHUA in English 0749 GMT 9 May 84

["Arkhipov Postpones China Visit" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, May 9 (XINHUA) -- The planned visit to China in mid-May by Ivan V. Arkhipov, first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, will be postponed for some time at the proposal of the Soviet side today. This was revealed by Qi Huaiyuan, director of the Information Department of the Foreign Ministry, at his weekly news briefing here this afternoon.

PRC Official 'Embarrassed'

OW091017 Tokyo KYODO in English 1012 GMT 9 May 84

[Excerpts] Beijing, May 9 KYODO -- Soviet First Deputy Premier Ivan V. Arkhipov called off his visit to China only 26 hours before his scheduled arrival at Beijing Thursday, a Chinese Government spokesman said Wednesday.

The Soviet official news agency TASS announced Arkhipov's China visit scheduled for May 10-20 just before Reagan's arrival in Beijing. This was interpreted by diplomatic sources here as dramatizing the Soviet vice premier's trip to China.

A Chinese Government official said he was embarrassed by the Soviet decision concerning Arkhipov's visit.

Real Reason 'Political'

AU090930 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] It has been officially announced in Beijing that tomorrow's visit by Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has been postponed. According to the announcement, the postponement occurred at the request of the Soviet side at the last minute. The Chinese Government was told by Moscow that Arkhipov is not sufficiently prepared. Foreign observers in Beijing believe, however, as TANJUG reports, that technical circumstances are not the real reason but that this reason is political.

REPORTAGE ON REAGAN PRC VISIT CONTINUES

'Confrontation,' 'Enmity' Aims

PM071938 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 5 May 84 First Edition p 3

[Yu. Kornilov commentary: "The Inside of a Trip"]

[Text] So the U.S. President's 6-day official visit to China is over. The propaganda ballyhoo raised, as though on command, over this trip by the American bourgeois press has now abated, and materials have begun to appear by authors who are trying one way or another to examine the results.

The majority of observers agree that it was no accident that it was undertaken precisely on the threshold of the U.S. presidential election.

Now, with little more than 6 months to go to the election, R. Reagan is in particular need of a sensational political and propaganda action which could be portrayed as a "success" and be used to publicize his own increasingly unpopular foreign policy. But, of course, the tasks and aims of the visit were determined not just by election considerations. This visit is one element in U.S. global foreign policy and, above all, its policy in Asia, where Washington is pursuing a line of expanding its military-political activeness, knocking together the "strategic alliance" of the United States, Japan and South Korea, and creating a kind of "eastern front" that would counteract the Soviet Union and other socialist states and serve as a kind of "prop" for imperialist plans and dangerous U.S. hegemonist pretensions in the vast Asian and Pacific region. This was virtually confirmed by R. Reagan himself during the visit. "The United States," he declared during his meeting with Deng Xiaoping, "wants to create a strong community of countries to the east of the Soviet Union as well as to the west."

Seeking to achieve his set aim, the U.S. President used the Beijing stage for unbridled, frenzied slander against the USSR and its peace-loving and consistent foreign policy. With references to the mythical "Soviet threat", he tried to justify the aggressive U.S. policy of preserving and strengthening the structure of the American military bases that form an unbroken circles around the Asian Continent; the U.S. line of militarizing Japan, to which Washington has long allocated the role of its "chief ally" and of an "unsinkable American aircraft carrier" in Asia; and the Washington administration's desire to perpetuate the division of Korea and consolidate the U.S. military presence in the southern part of the Korean peninsula. Trying to take advantage of the Beijing leadership's well-known stand regarding the situation surrounding Kampuchea and Afghanistan, the U.S. President did his best to fan existing conflicts on the continent and to hinder their peaceful and just settlement.

Fabrications about the nonexistent "Soviet threat" were also used to try to whitewash aggressive U.S. policy in other parts of the world and, above all, in West Europe which, through the zeal of Washington strategists, is being turned at an accelerated pace into a hostage of a dangerous policy alien to it. "The United States will never sign an agreement with the Soviet Union on the reduction or destruction of nuclear arms in Europe if Soviet missiles deployed in Asia remain unaffected," R. Reagan declared during one of his conversations with the Beijing leaders. And yet it is known that the USSR needs the missiles Mr Reagan mentioned to make itself secure against American medium-range weapons deployed in the Asian and Pacific region, which are capable of hitting targets in the Asian part of the USSR, and not for anything else! In an attempt to "link" this question to the question of nuclear weapons in Europe, the U.S. President once again demonstrated Washington's absolute reluctance to seek accords with the USSR on the very important problem of curbing the nuclear arms race on the basis of equality and identical security.

While using the China trip to play out the scenario of "Moscow's aggressiveness" -- a scenario that people have long found irksome -- the leader of the Washington administration simultaneously tried hard to publicize the supposedly "peace-making" U.S. foreign policy. "We do not threaten a single country," "we commit no acts of tyranny." The U.S. President leaned over backwards before his Chinese audience as though that audience did not know that precisely Washington has elevated brigandage and terror to the rank of state policy.

Duplicity and hypocrisy also permeated those parts of the President's speeches in which he laid it on thick about "friendship" toward China. Summing up the visit, many press organs point out that the President of a country that is doggedly striving to increase its own military might in Asia -- that poses a direct threat to all states in the region, including China -- was holding forth about "feelings of friendship" toward the PRC. A politician who not so long ago was heaping abuse on Beijing laid it on thick about "respect" for the PRC.

A president who, on acceding to power, proclaimed publicly that on no account did the United States intend to abandon the "two Chinas policy" but would continue to preserve and develop ties, including military ties, with "old friends," as Washington calls the puppet Taiwan regime, addressed appeals to Beijing to "swim together." Let us recall in this connection that already the United States proposes to grant that regime loans to the tune of $760 million in 1985 and that some time ago Washington announced its decision to sell Taiwan a large consignment of modern weapons and equipment worth $87 million.

It is known that the aggressive, hegemonist U.S. foreign policy line is accompanied, wherever possible, by economic expansion, and China has long been an object of special desire to American "big business" on the U.S. Pacific coast, whose interests are directly expressed by the Washington administration. Speaking in China, the U.S. President, as THE NEW YORK TIMES put it, "read the Chinese leaders a lengthy lecture on the magic properties of the free market and private initiative" and was not stinting in his praise for the fact that China, as R. Reagan put it, "has decided to open its doors wide to the West"-- as a result of which "more that 100 American firms already have their own missions in China." The American-Chinese agreement on taxation, which was signed during the visit, is designed to encourage the PRC's penetration by American capital by means of creating especially favorable conditions for American businessmen. The sides also initialed an agreement on cooperation in the use of nuclear energy, which provides for deliveries to the PRC of American technology and equipment for nuclear power generation. Commenting on the development of PRC-U.S. trade and economic ties, observers point out that Washington would like to "tie" China as tightly as possible to the U.S. economy and the world capitalist ststem.

Of course today, a few days after the conclusion of R. Reagan's Beijing trip, it would be premature to draw final conclusions on the results of the American-Chinese talks. Time and the course of events will evidently reveal their consequences more fully and make it possible, in particular, to form a more accurate and complete idea of what specific form the U.S. President's discourse on the so-called "parallel" or even "common" nature of the interests which, so he asserted, exist between the United States and China (?might) take. But one conclusion can already be drawn from the U.S. President's Beijing trip. The whole course of R. Reagan's China trip and the content and thrust of his speeches leave us in no doubt that in Asia, as well as in other parts of the world, the United States is seeking to work not toward peace and international cooperation, as official Washington assiduously proclaims, but to step up confrontation and kindle enmity. And this calls for the peoples to be vigilant!

## Chief Goals Examined

PM071220 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 5 May 84 p 3

[International observer M. Nepesov article: "Washington's Dangerous Plans"]

[Text] U.S. President Reagan's 6-day visit to China has ended. In the opinion of many political observers, the trip was made for overt publicity reasons. This is accounted for by the approach of the next presidential election. THE WASHINGTON POST wrote that "Reagan's foreign policy has not achieved the desired results in Lebanon or Central America, and he has failed to negotiate ways to reach agreement with the USSR. Therefore, the White House is showing a desire to present the visit to China as a huge success and an achievement for Reagan..."

In fact, the U.S. President and his entourage spared no effort to present White House foreign policy in a rosy light, as evidenced, for example, by a number of passages uttered by the guest from across the ocean on his arrival in Beijing. "We do not threaten a single country," Reagan declared without a hint of embarrassment.

Then he alleged that "the United States has not maintained and does not maintain standing armies of occupation, has not seized a single inch of territory, and is not occupying foreign territory now." "Our conscience with regard to respecting the freedom and independence of other peoples is clear," the American President asserted.

But to whom is it not clear that such statements have nothing in common with reality? Can mankind ever forget Lebanon, mutilated by shells from the American battleship New Jersey, little Grenada, crushed by the boot of American landing forces, and revolutionary Nicaragua, whose peaceful ports are mined by the CIA and which is subjected to constant military danger by the United States?

As regards China itself, Reagan donned the toga of a newfound friend and supporter of the PRC but essentially did not abandon the American policy of recognizing "two Chinas." Discussion of the Taiwan issue during Reagan's talks with Zhao Ziyang took less than 5 minutes. The present Washington administration continues to maintain not only broad economic ties but also strong military contacts with Taipei. For none other than Reagan himself has declared in this regard that the United States "will not abandon old friends." And does not do so! This year, as also in the past, Washington has granted the Chiang Kai-shek regime military aid to the tune of $750-780 million. The Pentagon plans to supply Taiwan with American military equipment worth $760 million next year.

Not a word was said during Reagan's talks with Chinese leaders about the extensive U.S. militarist preparations in the Asian and Pacific region. The United States maintains a 40,000-strong occupation corps in South Korea, whose camps were personally inspected by Reagan last year. No fewer American soldiers are also stationed in the Japanese islands. The Pentagon has a sum total of more than 300 various military installations near China's borders. Submarines, 140 warships, and 800 U.S. military aircraft are permanently stationed in the Pacific zone. They are equipped with nuclear weapons, and, in point of fact, all countries on the Asian Continent, including the PRC, are in their sights. Of course, the U.S. President preferred to keep quiet about all this. On the other hand, he spared no effort to use his stay in China for crude attacks on the USSR and the other socialist countries. In this he stubbornly insisted on the joint interest of Washington and Beijing in opposing the Soviet Union.

As is known, agreements relating to U.S. trade and economic cooperation with China were signed during Reagan's visit. In this connection it is appropriate to recall that the PRC holds...20th place among the U.S. trading partners. Washington is doing all it can to encourage the activity of American private corporations in China. Thus, 13 American oil firms have signed contracts to develop oilfields. An agreement has now been signed on the sale of nuclear technology to China, and once again deliveries will be made by private companies. ...Under cover of pompous speeches and spendid receptions during the visit to China the Reagan administration consistently pursued a policy of achieving its mercenary military-political and economic aims in the Far East, the Pacific, and Asia as a whole. Using as a bait proposals to develop trade and the economy and promising to hand over certain types of technically-intensive products, the White House would like in this way to attract any political forces in the world to military-strategic cooperation with American imperialism.

Many foreign commentators believe that the present U.S. Administration considers the Asian and Pacific region the second most important area of its military-political activeness after West Europe. Reagan's visit to the PRC shows that in this Washington would like to make the maximum use of the so-called Chinese factor for realizing its dangerous plans in Asia.

## BUSH PUSHES AGGRESSIVE U.S. POLICY IN JAPAN

LD081116 Moscow TASS in English 1048 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Tokyo May 8 TASS -- U.S. Vice President George Bush today arrived in Tokyo to hold talks with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and other Japanese leaders. According to press reports, the main aim of the visit is to settle economic differences between the two countries, which have dramatically worsened during the recent period. Last year the USA ran up a record deficit of almost $22 billion in trade with Japan.

Bush intends during his talks to concert Washington's and Tokyo's positions at the forthcoming conference of the leading capitalist countries in London next June and to secure from the Nakasone cabinet fresh assurances of support for the aggressive policy of the Reagan administration.

## MILITARY STEP-UP WEINBERGER AIM IN KOREA, JAPAN

LD081639 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2215 GMT 7 May 84

[Text] Washington, 8 May (TASS) -- U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger set out 7 May on a week-long trip during which he will visit South Korea and Japan. Observers view this trip as part of Washington's ever-more active efforts to drag Asian states into the orbit of its aggressive adventurist policies.

The Pentagon has announced that Weinberger is to hold a series of talks with the South Korean regime's defense minister within the framework of regular annual "consultations" between the two countries. The consultations' purpose is to strengthen the military alliance between the United States and South Korea which Washington is trying harder and harder to turn into one of its outposts for aggression in the Far East. According to press reports, the United States is hatching plans to deploy some of its latest nuclear and neutron weapons in South Korea.

Questions concerned with bringing military preparations in Asia and the Pacific region to a higher level of activity will be high on the agenda for Weinberger's talks with Japanese Government representatives during his 1-day stay in Tokyo. As is known, the Nakasone government, which has stated its intention to turn the country into an "unsinkable aircraft carrier" for the United States, has agreed under pressure from Washington to increase its military budget for the next financial year by 6.5 percent in one strike.

## U.S. PLANS, ACTIONS TOWARD S. KOREA DENOUNCED

### Seoul Military Talks

SK081258 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 7 May 84

[Text] A meeting of the U.S.-South Korea Joint Military Committee was held in Seoul on 7 May prior to the annual meeting of the South Korea-U.S. consultative council for mutual cooperation on security affairs.

A meeting scheduled for Wednesday will be attended by U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger.

As the world knows, the United States has attempted to turn South Korea in a forward base to realize its policy of aggression in the Far East in return for its military aid to and support for the fascist Chon Tu-hwan regime.

The Pentagon has already deployed its nuclear weapons in South Korea. It is now planning to even deploy cruise missiles there.

Plans To Site Cruise

LD082151 Moscow TASS in English 1903 GMT 8 May 84

["Pilgrimage to Seoul" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow May 8 TASS -- TASS commentator Aleksey Popov writes:

In recent days high-ranking U.S. officials literally went on a pilgrimage to Seoul, the capital of South Korea.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz visited there. His visit has once again confirmed Washington's stand. The stand is that the way to the normalization of the situation in the Korean peninsula, the southern part of which has been converted into a military staging area by the Pentagon, lies not through the withdrawal of the U.S. occupation troops from South Korea but through the creation of a Washington-Seoul-Tokyo military and political alliance in the Far Eastern region.

Following him, a delegation of higher officers of the Pentagon led by General John Vessey, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, went to Seoul to attend an annual meeting of the Joint U.S.-South Korean Commission which is called upon to coordinate military cooperation between Washington and Seoul. The commission's activities will be directed by U.S. Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger who arrived in Seoul today.

Observers' opinion is that in Seoul the USA will seek to get "new privileges" for the Pentagon in the south of the Korean peninsula from the Chon Tu-hwan regime in exchange for deliveries of new military hardware to it.

In South Korea the Pentagon already has a 40,000-strong occupation corps which is provided with tactical nuclear weapons and has storages of nuclear weapons and bases for aircraft which are delivery vehicles of nuclear weapons. What other "privileges" does the U.S. military establishment seek?

The British newspaper OBSERVER has reported recently that way back in 1981 the Pentagon's plans included the deployment of new land-based nuclear cruise missiles not only in Europe but in Asia as well. The plans were clearly formulated in a document about a systems operational concept for land-based cruise missiles. However, when the document was issued, its section concerning Asia was withdrawan. It is true, by an oversight of the Pentagon's censors, the word "Korea" was left in an appendix to the document. The oversight was not fortuitous.

The U.S. "Asian nuclear-missile schemes" were deleted only for the public. This is also evidenced by the pronouncement by a high-ranking source in the U.S. Air Force that the Asian version can be revived.

This and other disquieting reports in the foreign press together with the pilgrimage to South Korea by U.S. political and particularly military leaders are indicative of the Pentagon's intention to deploy land-based cruise missiles in the near future in the Far Eastern region as well as in addition to nuclear cruise missiles, which the ships of the U.S. Pacific-Ocean fleet, based at the ports of Japan and South Korea, will begin to be provided with in June this year.

USSR-DPRK COOPERATION IN POWER INDUSTRY HAILED

SK070536 Moscow in Korean to Korea 0930 GMT 6 May 84

[Text] Dear listeners: With May Day approaching, the workers and technicians of the Soviet Union and Korea scored a labor success at the construction site of the heat plant in Chongjin. There, the No 1 power generator block went into operation. In this connection, the station commentator says:

The plan for this heat plant was drawn up by the experts in Leningrad. This power plant is being equipped with [name of equipment indistinct] and other facilities manufactured overseas, all of which are used to produce electricity from the low-calorie coal produced in this region. The total output of this heat-supplying power plant is 150,000 kw, and this power produced will be supplied to Kim Chaek Iron Works. A construction project is underway in this iron works with Soviet technical cooperation to increase the annual steel output to 2.4 million tons.

The electricity and heat produced by this power plant will be supplied to the residential areas of Chongjin as well. The Chongjin heat plant is the fourth power industrial facility constructed in Korea with Soviet cooperation. In other words, Pyongyang heat plant, the thermal power plant attached to the Unggi Oil Refinery, and the Pukchang thermal power plant have already been constructed in the DPRK with Soviet assistance. These power plants now produce about 65 percent of the republic's electricity.

The cooperation rendered by the Soviet Union in the construction of the power industrial facilities of People's Korea has general characteristics, that is, our country does the design work, supplies high-performance facilities, dispatches engineers, and provides the technical assistance necessary to assemble and operate the facilities and start production.

More than 1,500 engineers and technicians have worked at various construction sites in People's Korea. The DPRK Government highly values the contribution of Soviet technicians to the development of the power industry of the republic, and many of them were given decorations and Korean medals.

The Soviet Union has also assumed the work of training skilled workers for the power industrial facilities of People's Korea. More than 600 Korean workers and engineers have received on-the-job training in [name indistinct], Ukraine, and (Deovo City). The putting into operation of the No 1 power generator block at the Chongjin heat-supplying power plant is another example of successful cooperation between the Soviet Union and Korea in the industrial power sector. As in all other areas in the relations between our two countries, the mutual relations in this sector will contribute to strengthening and developing the friendship between the workers of the Soviet Union and of Korea.

PANJSHER REFUGEES THANK DRA FOR LIBERATION

PM081204 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 May 84 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Profound Gratitude"]

[Text] Kabul, 6 May -- Participants in a meeting here of representatives from the population of Panjsher District expressed profound gratitude to the DRA Government and gratitude to the republic's Armed Forces for liberating their native soil from counter-revolutionary gangs. Previously they had been forced to flee from the bandits' atrocities to other parts of the country. The resolution adopted by participants in the meeting stresses their resolve to apply all their strength to organize peaceful life in Panjsher and rebuild the economy devastated by the bandits.

CAPTURE, SURRENDER OF DRA GANGS REPORTED

PM081214 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 May 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Liquidating the Gangs"]

[Text] Kabul, 6 May -- Subunits of the Afghan Army and security forces have successfully conducted operations in a number of provinces of Democratic Afghanistan to liquidate counterrevolutionary gangs that have been terrorizing the population. Dozens of armed bandits have been captured in Parvan, Baghlan, and Ghazni Provinces, together with large quantities of ammunition, subversive literature, and other documents offering incontrovertible evidence of links between the basmachis and the Afghan counter-revolutionary emigre centers abroad and their imperialist sponsors. BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY reports the continuing voluntary surrender to the authorities of persons involved in counterrevolutionary activity as a result of deception and enemy propaganda. Two such groups have laid down their arms and gone over to the government's side in Konduz and Jozjan Provinces.

INDIA PRESS HITS U.S. MILITARY BOOST TO PAKISTAN

LD072145 Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 7 May 84

[Text] New Delhi May 7 TASS correspondent Aleksandr Vinogradov reports:

Washington and Islamabad have worked out an agreement on the construction of a large-scale military-industrial complex in Pakistan, the newspaper TIMES OF INDIA reports. U.S. companies will take an active part in the creation of the complex. The United States will provide its ally with the indispensable technology. Local observers link the agreement reached with the upcoming visit to Pakistan by U.S. Vice-President George Bush. Another visit by the high-ranking official of the Washington administration is expected to become a major step toward reinforcing the military-strategic alliance between the two countries. THE TIMES OF INDIA writes that the final details of the new deal will be agreed upon in the near future, after which the Pakistani military regime will receive extra armaments in addition to U.S. supplies within the framework of the so-called "comprehensive" 3,200 million-dollar programme of the military and economic aid to Pakistan. The Indian press denies the claims of Washington and Islamabad that these military preparations have presumably been caused by the "outside threat" to Pakistan. The newspaper NATIONAL HERALD points out that the weapons which Pakistan receives from the United States are of an offensive character and are intended for altering the balance of forces in the region.

U.S. IMPEDES ASEAN-INDOCHINA NORMALIZATION

LD082323 Moscow World Service in English 1431 GMT 8 May 84

[Excerpts] Normalization of relations between the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and Indochina countries remains one of the urgent problems of Southeast Asia. This was reaffirmed by the recent negotiations in Moscow between the foreign ministers of the Soviet Union and Indonesia. The two ministers pointed to the need for peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The following commentary by Ivan Lidin will tell you why these goals have not been reached to this day.

The primary reason why peace and stability in Southeast Asia are still in danger is the gross external interference in the domestic affairs of the region, especially by the United States, which has been doing everything to impede the relaxation of tensions in Southeast Asia by constantly setting the Association of Southeast Asian Nations against the countries of Indochina. The United States seeks to outline the policy of the association in line with its own interests and intent by claiming a mythical expansionism of Vietnam and a nonexistent Soviet threat. It's also for this purpose that Washington has been fanning the fire of confrontation, creating an extremely unstable situation there that verges on war. That is how the United States Administration seeks to carry out above all its own military and political tasks in the region.

These actions have stepped up the arms race in the member-nations of ASEAN. Under pressure from Washington, Singapore recently had to purchase F-16 fighter bombers. The costly aircraft are being imposed by Washington on Philippines, and Indonesia. The United States has been encouraging the modernization of other weapons at the disposal of ASEAN too. By speeding up the arms race, the United States Administration seeks to upset the regional balance of strength in Southeast Asia and destabilize the situation there and to ensure profits for its military-industrial complex.

At the same time, Washington claims to be some sort of a defender and patron of the ASEAN nations. The region has known such patrons before -- remember the concept of a sphere of mutual prosperity in Asia advocated by militarist Japan, which practically meant Japan's (?refined) colonial domination over Southeast Asia. The United States is putting a new burden of the arms race on the Association of the Southeast Asian Nations and inciting it to armed conflicts with the nations of Indochina, and this shows that Washington couldn't care less about those nations' progress or prosperity.

By putting up (?walls) between ASEAN and Indochina and by inciting ASEAN to war confrontations, Washington hopes to preserve and strengthen its own position in Southeast Asia. Washington believes this goal is also served by its efforts to undermine the economic independence of the ASEAN nations and to tie them to the American market. All this puts ASEAN into direct economic dependence on the United States and the consolidation of this dependence results in the growth of the American military presence in Southeast Asia and invariably leads to Washington's deeper involvement in the internal affairs of the ASEAN member nations.

REAGAN SEEKS 'FREE ASSOCIATION' WITH MICRONESIA

LD082036 Moscow TASS in English 2000 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Washington May 8 TASS -- President Reagan, in an interview with the magazine PACIFIC, has confirmed that his administration will seek from Congress the approval of agreements on the so-called free association with the United States of three components of Micronesia -- the Republic of Palau, Marshall Islands, and the Federated States of Micronesia.

The agreements are known to have been imposed upon the population of Micronesia by the United States in an attempt to finally appropriate the territory which is under international jurisdiction. Previously this status was imposed upon the fourth main part of the territory -- the Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands.

Reagan did not conceal that the USA would continue to build up its military presence in that strategically important area with a view to creating a forward base and a test range of the Pentagon there. In reply to the question whether there is a probability that Washington would need more naval, air and army bases on the islands of Oceania as compared with the present level, he said that it is alwasy reasonable to leave the existing possibilities open. He said the USA availed itself of the right to long-term lease of the land in the territory of the Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands, which will enable the USA to show a greater flexibility in any change of U.S. requirements for bases and logistical support.

The President went on to say that, although under the present plans the region is supposed to be used for combat training, the USA according to the agreement may create various naval facilities, airfields and training ranges on Palau. Besides, U.S. test range on atoll Kwajalein is the only U.S. defence facility in Micronesia. The USA has a right to use the facility for 15 years, after which the USA is given the opportunity to extend the lease for another 15 years.

Correspondents of the magazine PACIFIC in their questions repeatedly pointed out the exceptionally serious concern of the peoples of Micronesia and of the whole of the Pacific Ocean area over the threat posed by their vicinity to U.S. military bases. However, the head of the U.S. Administration got off with an empty phrase to the effect that the United States understands the concern of the residents of the islands over the nuclear problem.

At the same time Reagan maintained that the build-up of the already considerable U.S. naval presence in the region does not ostensibly pose a threat to the peoples inhabiting it and even helps to guarantee their freedom.

Nothing can be farther from the truth. In the Pacific Ocean region the USA has concentrated the second-powerful striking grouping of U.S. Armed Forces (after Western Europe). According to the estimates of the institute for policy studies, the USA has approximately 2,000 nuclear warheads in the region.

## USSR, GDR EXCHANGE LIBERATION DAY GREETINGS

### Soviet Message to GDR

LD071416 Moscow TASS in English 1402 GMT 7 May 84

[Text] Moscow, May 7 TASS -- The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the Council of Ministers of the USSR have congratulated the leadership of the GDR upon the 39th anniversary of the liberation of the German people from Hitler fascism.

The history-making victory over fascism, the message says, "led to a fundamental shift in the alignment of forces on the international scene in favour of peace and socialism, and provided conditions for revolutionary changes in the life of many peoples. The deliverance from Nazi plague opened the road of social progress for the German working people as well." The great achievements of the GDR in building new society "are another forceful proof of the great viability of the socialist system," the message reads.

"The Soviet people highly appreciate the fact that our countries have been united by relations of fraternal friendship and fruitful cooperation for more than thirty years now," the message continues. "Together with other fraternal states, the Soviet Union and the GDR are energetically contributing to the extension of the process of socialist economic integration, to the comprehensive consolidation of the Warsaw Treaty Organization and doing everything they can to improve the international situation, and to remove from mankind the threat of nuclear war posed by the militarist policy of the United States and its NATO allies."

"The further extension of close contacts with the German Democratic Republic and the consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community in every way will remain in the focus of attention of the party and state leadership of our country," the telegram of greetings says in conclusion.

### GDR Telegram to USSR

PM081503 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 May 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium:

To Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers:

Dear Comrades!

On the 39th anniversary of the Soviet Union's victory in the Great Patriotic War and the German people's liberation from fascism, we send you, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Council of Ministers, and also the entire Soviet people fraternal greetings and cordial congratulations on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the Councils of State and Ministers, and the GDR people.

By achieving victory over Hitlerite fascism, the Soviet people under the leadership of the party of Lenin accomplished a feat of worldwide historical significance for the liberation of mankind. The Soviet people's countless sacrifices and their boundless heroism will never be forgotten.

Our country's working people are marking the 39th anniversary of the liberation with a feeling of profound satisfaction that, when given the opportunity in May 1945, they took the irreversible decision to embark on the path of socialism and peace. The GDR is marking the 35th anniversary of its existence as a socialist state distinguished by stability and dynamic development, as a firm and reliable bulwark of peace and socialism.

Our republic's communists and all its citizens heartily welcome the Soviet people's remarkable successes in improving developed socialism. The land of Lenin is fulfilling with honor its historical mission as a pioneer of social progress.

The GDR fully and entirely supports the Soviet Union's Leninist foreign policy. As the most powerful peace-loving force, the USSR makes a decisive contribution to the elimination of the serious threat to world peace engendered by the actions of the most aggressive imperialist circles, and to the struggle for ensuring lasting world peace.

Our republic will continue to regard the all-around strengthening of the socialist community as the paramount task of its policy. It will continue to contribute constructively to the implementation of the socialist countries' coordinated foreign policy and work to achieve a breakthrough in international affairs toward a policy aimed at ensuring security and the development of equitable and fruitful relations among states.

The all-around dynamic development of fraternal relations between our parties, states, and peoples, based on the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, gives us profound satisfaction and pride. The continuous strengthening of our close alliance with the USSR was and is the guarantee of the successful building of socialism in the GDR.

We wish you, dear comrades, and the entire Soviet people great new successes in the cause of building communism and ensuring peace.

Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR State Council;

Willi Stoph, Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers

HONECKER ATTENDS CEREMONY AT USSR MEMORIAL IN GDR

LD082304 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 8 May 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A solemn wreath-laying ceremony was held today at the memorial to the Soviet soldier-liberator at Treptow Park in the GDR capital. The ceremony, which marks the 39th anniversary of the defeat of Hitlerite fascism, was attended by Erich Honecker and other leaders of the republic.

GDR ENVOY ADDRESSES SOVIET PEOPLE ON ANNIVERSARY

LD082249 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 8 May 84

[From the Vremya newscast; speech by Egon Winkelmann, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the GDR to the USSR]

[Text] Dear friends:

The liberation of the German people by the glorious Soviet Army from the fascist yoke opened up a new chapter in our history. The roots of fascism were eliminated in the GDR. The working people took their fate into their own hands under the leadership of the working class. They set up a stable German state in which a developed socialist society is successfully being built.

In May 1945, the foundation was laid for the indestructible fraternal alliance between the peoples of the GDR and the USSR. Since then, this has been a guarantee for the successful development of the GDR and close cooperation between our two countries.

During a visit to the USSR by Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, which took place exactly a year ago, impressive results were achieved. At the same time, accords looking toward the distant future were reached that further increase the mutual advantage and efficiency of this cooperation.

With great enthusiasm, the working people of the GDR are fulfilling their pledges for the good of our common cause. The Soviet Union is the guarantor of our peaceful creative labor. Thanks to its constructive foreign policy, peace has reigned for nearly 40 years now in Europe. Permit me to assure you that the GDR utterly and completely supports this policy.

Like your country, we devote all our strength to the further strengthening of unity and cohesion of states of the socialist community. A resolute rebuff is thus given to the policy of confrontation and aggression pursued by imperialism. We are struggling to ensure that reason is victorious in international relations.

Dear comrades, permit me cordially to congratulate you on Victory Day and to wish you new successes in resolving tasks set before you by the party and government.

Cites Economic Gains

LD072348 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 7 May 84

[Text] Comrade Winkelmann, member of the SED Central Committee, extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the GDR in the Soviet Union, is at our microphone:

[Winkelmann, in Russian] The Soviet Union's victory over fascism provided the German people with an auspicious, historic chance to start a peaceful new life. Antifascist, democratic reforms were carried out in our country. The foundations of socialism were created. Important tasks of the transitional period from capitalism to socialism were carried out. Our economic strategy envisages a broad intensification of the national economy by a close integration of the advantages of socialism with the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution as one of our key tasks.

The strenuous and energetic work of our people, headed by the working class and its Marxist-Leninist party, is producing outstanding economic and social results. Our national income was M24,000 million in the year of the GDR's foundation. It amounted to M210,000 million in 1983. Our industrial production has increased 13-fold. Such industries as ferrous metallurgy, heavy engineering, agricultural engineering, shipbuilding, and microelectronics were created anew. We now have a mighty industrial base.

Fundamental changes have also taken place in our agriculture. Grain yields per hectare have increased from 18.1 quintals in 1949 to 39.6 quintals in 1983. Here is yet another example. The heart of our socioeconomic policy is the program of housing construction. Thus, housing conditions improved for 6 million citizens of our country since 1971.

Permit me, please, to stress that an important prerequisite of our successes has been and remains close, brotherly cooperation between the GDR and the USSR, which is becoming ever closer in all spheres of public life. Supported by this fraternal alliance and the firm anchoring of the GDR within the socialist community of states, the 10th SED Congress decided, under the conditions of the exacerbated international situation, to systematically continue the tried and tested policy of unity of economic and social policy. We are proud of the fact that we are celebrating the 35th anniversary of our republic at a time when socialism on German soil has become stronger and mightier than ever before and our republic is successfully continuing its progressive development, guided by the Marxist-Leninist course.

## GDR FOREIGN MINISTER'S VIENNA TALKS HAILED

PM031502 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 May 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent N. Novikov "International Commentary": "A Constructive Approach"]

[Text] Vienna -- Despite the differences in the European peoples' way of life conditioned by the existence of different sociopolitical systems, they have much in common rooted in their close proximity to one another, in the interwoven nature of their historical fate, and in their cultural influence on one another. It is to be acknowledged that the European states of the two opposing social systems now cooperate with one another more closely than do states in other parts of the world. Recently the European peoples have felt an increasing need for cooperation among states with different social systems.

This is demonstrated by the expansion of economic cooperation between the CEMA countries and Austria, for example. Thus, in 1983, the alpine republic's commodity exchange with the CEMA countries exceeded 70 billion schillings. Austria's exports to the CEMA countries rose by 13 percent last year and Austria's trade with the GDR is developing particularly intensively. The CEMA countries took 12.1 percent of Austria's exports last year and contributed 10.5 percent of its imports.

Austria's political relations with the socialist community countries are also strengthening. This was borne out by GDR Foreign Minister O. Fischer's recent official visit to Austria. The prominent guest from the socialist country was received by Austrian President R. Kirchschlaeger and Federal Chancellor F. Sinowatz. Talks were also held with Foreign Minister E. Lanc. As the Austrian press is now noting, the main focus of the talks was on East-West relations and also as to the further development of political, economic, and cultural relations between the GDR and Austria.

The GDR foreign minister delivered a speech in the Austrian Parliament. He noted that the elimination of the threat of nuclear war and the search for practical ways to end the arms race and to proceed toward disarmament are of the greatest significance for improving the world's political climate. The socialist states insist that the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe be halted. If measures are taken leading to the withdrawal of the missiles already installed, steps will be taken simultaneously to reverse the retaliatory measures. This will create a basis for the resumption of the talks aimed at achieving corresponding agreements on freeing Europe of nuclear weapons. Such talks must be held on the basis of equality and identical security.

It was also stressed at the talks in Vienna that the process begun in Helsinki must continue, and the broad, undiminished support which the principles and accords enshrined in the All-European Conference's Final Act have received throughout Europe, despite the efforts of their enemies, was noted. The participants in the talks expressed the belief that there is no question which cannot be resolved by means of talks, so long as they are held on the basis of a constructive approach and in light of the vital interests of the peoples and the interests of consolidating peace.

The GDR foreign minister's visit will undoubtedly promote the further expansion and strengthening of ties between the GDR and neutral Austria, the consolidation of European peace, and the establishment of new relations among states based on respect for independence and sovereignty and noninterference in other countries' internal affairs.

## USSR LEADERS SEND NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS TO CSSR

LD081428 Moscow TASS in English 1407 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Moscow, May 8 TASS -- The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and the Council of Ministers of the USSR have sent a telegram of congratulations to the Czechoslovak leaders on the occasion of a national holiday of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic - the 39th anniversary of the country's liberation from the fascist invaders.

The telegram notes that owing to its vigorous and principled foreign policy the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic has won a well-deserved prestige in the international arena. It is making a weighty contribution to the strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community, the implementation of the agreed-upon foreign policy course of the socialist states and to raising the efficiency of cooperation within the framework of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. Being a firm element of the Warsaw Treaty Organisation, socialist Czechoslovakia together with the other fraternal countries is doing everything possible to ward off the danger of nuclear war and to protect peace in the international situation which has been complicated through the fault of imperialism.

It is noted with deep satisfaction in the Soviet Union, the telegram says, that the truly fraternal relations between the CPSU and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, between the two countries and peoples, based on the immutable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, are strengthening and fruitfully developing in accordance with the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, the 14th anniversary of which is being celebrated in May.

Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship is a great gain of the peoples of the USSR and Czechoslovakia. It reliably serves the strengthening of socialism's international positions, the consolidation of peace and security in Europe, and in the whole world, it is stressed in the telegram addressed to Gustav Husak and Lubomir Strougal.

ANNIVERSARY OF CSSR LIBERATION MARKED IN MOSCOW

LD080017 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 7 May 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpt] A gathering was held in Moscow today devoted to the 39th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia from the fascist invaders and to the 14th anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and the CSSR.

It was stressed in the addresses that the unswerving strengthening relations of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia actively assist the solution of tasks concerned with the building of communism and socialism in the two countries and the strengthening of peace in the world.

CSSR Envoy Addresses People

LD082310 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Tomorrow the people of Czechoslovakia celebrate their national holiday, the "Day of Liberation." At our microphone is Miroslav Zavadil, member of the Central Committee of the CPCZ and ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the CSSR to the Soviet Union.

[Zavadil, speaking in Russian] The day of the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army is one of the most important dates in our history. Czechs and Slovaks will always revere the names of the 140,000 Soviet servicemen who gave their lives for our freedom. The "Day of Liberation" paved the way for the free development of our republic, and the victory of the working people over the bourgeoisie in February 1948 ensured the path to socialism for our country.

During the years of people's power, our people have achieved outstanding successes in economic, social, and cultural development. Czechoslovakia is now a country with a developed industry and agriculture and with a high living standard.

The recent Tenth CPCZ Central Committee Plenum synonymously [as heard] determined the need to further strengthen all-round cooperation with the CEMA member countries and, first and foremost, the Soviet Union, in the interests of further developing our homeland. We have become convinced through our own experience that it is precisely our alliance with the Soviet Union that is the guarantee of our socioeconomic independence and our national security.

Our people received with understanding and approval the accord reached between the Governments of the CSSR and the Soviet Union aimed at ensuring the military balance between the Warsaw Pact countries and the NATO states. The Soviet Union's principled Leninist peace policy was once again reaffirmed in Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's speech. The Communists and the peoples of Czechoslovakia unanimously support and approve this policy and the peaceful Soviet initiatives, which are directed toward preventing war and developing peaceful cooperation among all countries.

## HUSAK ATTENDS LIBERATION CEREMONY IN PRAGUE

LD082311 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 8 May 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpt] A festive meeting marking the 39th anniversary of the end of the Czechoslovak people's national liberation struggle and the liberation of the country by the Soviet Army has been held in Prague. It was attended by Gustav Husak and other party and state leaders of the republic.

Speakers noted that the inviolable Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship, born in the heat of a battle against fascism, has become a reliable guarantee of the independence, security, and further development of socialist Czechoslovakia.

## PRAVDA REPORTS TEXT OF USSR-POLISH PROGRAM

PM081221 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 May 84 First Edition pp 1-2

["Long-Term Program for the Development of Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Between the USSR and the Polish People's Republic for the Period Through the Year 2000"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] The USSR and the Polish People's Republic, being convinced that the two states' comprehensive fraternal cooperation serves the cause of peace and socialism,

Guided by the decisions of the CPSU and PZPR congresses as well as by the accords reached during meetings between the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

Guided by the aims of socioeconomic progress and enhancing the working people's well-being,

Attaching great significance to the systematic expansion of mutually advantageous economic, scientific, and technical cooperation on a stable, long-term basis,

Taking account of the two countries' economic, scientific, and technical potential and of the successful development of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation,

Mindful of the need to enhance production efficiency on the basis of international socialist division of labor, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, and the improvement of national economic planning and management and of socialist labor organization,

Seeking to further deepen and develop the CEMA countries' socialist economic integration,

In full accordance with the provisions of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and the Polish People's Republic,

Have adopted this program of cooperation for the period through the year 2000.

Cooperation between the USSR and Poland is based on the principles of socialist internationalism, respect for state sovereignty, independence, and national interests, noninterference in internal affairs, full equality of rights, mutual advantage, and comradely mutual assistance. Experience of Soviet-Polish relations over many years confirms the vitality of these principles and the need for their consistent realization.

Soviet-Polish economic, scientific, and technical cooperation is characterized by both its steady deepening and its growing scale and by the use of multifaceted and increasingly efficient forms and methods.

Systematic economic cooperation has contributed to the creation of a number of modern production facilities in both countries and helped to raise the technical standard of industry. The Soviet Union gave the Polish People's Republic great assistance in the postwar restoration of its national economy and later in the creation of a great economic potential. Soviet deliveries of fuel, energy, raw materials, and complete sets of equipment play an important role in developing the Polish economy. Deliveries to the USSR of Polish industrial products are in turn of substantial significance for the Soviet national economy.

The strength of the fraternal relations that exist among the socialist community countries and their reliability were manifested particularly clearly during the complex period when the United States and other NATO countries embarked on a path of direct interference in Poland's internal affairs, carrying out political sabotage and economic blackmail. U.S. imperialism once again displayed its intrinsic arrogance, chauvinism, and contempt for other countries and peoples. It showed once again that it is prepared to flout the generally accepted norms of international relations for the sake of class egoistic aims.

At that difficult time for Poland, the Soviet Union helped People's Poland to hold out and maintain the vital activity of its economy. Soviet assistance and the development of cooperation with the USSR are an important factor in surmounting economic difficulties and leading the Polish economy onto the path of stable development. The Soviet and Polish sides express the firm confidence that only by building their relations on the basis of the principles of socialist internationalism can the fraternal countries confidently counter hostile forces.

Economic cooperation between the USSR and Poland will increasingly expand on the basis of mutual advantage -- which accords with the two countries' fundamental interests. The implementation of the earlier adopted long-term program for the development of production specialization and collaboration between the USSR and Poland through 1990, and the practice of coordinating state plans and of holding consultations on questions of agreeing economic policy have furthered cooperation between the two countries.

This program document is also designed to promote the strengthening and further development of the regular stable foundations of long-term cooperation. The Soviet and Polish sides express confidence that the realization of the provisions of this document will promote the successful resolution of important national economic tasks in the process of improving the developed socialist society in the USSR and will serve the cause of steady socioeconomic development and the strengthening of socialism in Poland. Poland regards such cooperation as an important factor in implementing plans for its economy's strategic orientation toward more intensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other CEMA countries.

The sides believe that the further development and deepening of mutual economic, scientific, and technical cooperation must fully promote the realization of the advantages of the socialist economic system and the strengthening of cooperation between the Soviet and Polish economies. The sides will also carry on mutually advantageous cooperation with third countries.

Mutual cooperation will help to still further strengthen technical and economic independence from the West and, at the same time, promote the expansion of mutually advantageous ties with those capitalist countries which display a readiness for cooperation on an equal basis, without trying to use economic relations as an instrument of political pressure.

Both sides are fully resolved to promote all possible cooperation within the framework of the Warsaw Pact Organization and CEMA by actively participating in the realization of accords on multilateral economic, scientific, and technical cooperation.

The Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic proceed from the premise that their long-term economic cooperation accords with the fundamental interests of the Soviet and Polish peoples and the working class, labor peasantry, and all working people of both countries. They see its chief purpose in actively promoting the all-around enhancement of the peoples' well-being, the fuller satisfaction of their requirements, including requirements for foodstuffs, high-quality industrial goods, and consumer services, the steady improvement of the population's housing and cultural living conditions, and the development of public education and health care.

To achieve this purpose the sides intend to concentrate mutual cooperation on tasks of further intensifying the national economy, increasing social labor productivity in every possible way on the basis of accelerating scientific and technical progress, updating the material basis of production by means of the broad introduction of highly efficient manufacturing processes, machinery, equipment, and materials, making rational use of production capacities, saving labor and material resources and improving output quality.

Proceeding from the guidelines defined by the CPSU and the PZPR for the socioeconomic development of the USSR and Poland, and following the course agreed on by the fraternal parties of further deepening socialist economic integration among the CEMA countires, the sides agreed to develop Soviet-Polish economic, scientific, and technical cooperation in the following most important directions.

In the sphere of MACHINE BUILDING, cooperation is to be oriented primarily toward resolving tasks of retooling production using the advanced achievements of scientific and technical progress. Special attention is to be devoted to the priority development of a number of qualitatively new sectors of machine building, particularly microelectronics, robot engineering, and flexible automated production systems. These tasks will be resolved on the basis of the utmost deepening of production and scientific-technical collaboration and specialization.

The sides will deepen production specialization and expand reciprocal deliveries of output:

THE SOVIET UNION -- In the production of power, mining, and metallurgical equipment, roadbuilding machinery, hoisting and transportation equipment, trucks, tractors, agricultural machinery, diesel and electric locomotives, metalworking and electrical engineering equipment, aviation equipment, various instruments, radioelectronic products, computer facilities, and complex domestic machines and instruments.

THE POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC -- In shipbuilding, including vessels to open up the continental shelf, and the production of railroad rolling stock, construction and aviation equipment, machinery and equipment for light industry and the food industry, machinery for agricultural, chemical, metalworking, and mining equipment, electrical engineering industry products, computer equipment, radioelectronics, communications facilities, instruments, and so forth.

The sides agreed to carry on more profound and steady collaboration in developing and organizing the production of modern means for the comprehensive automation of production processes, industrial robots, microprocessor equipment, and other progressive kinds of output for machine building and radioelectronics. Collaboration will be expanded in motor vehicle building, machine tool building, and production of hoisting and transportation equipment.

The appropriate Soviet and Polish ministries will channel the efforts of scientific research and planning and design organizations and enterprises into carrying out joint work on systematically improving the technical and economic characteristics of the machinery and equipment being produced, enhancing the competitiveness of products for export, and strengthening both countries' positions on the world market. Measures will be implemented to develop the production of individual types of machinery and equipment, semimanufactures, and subassemblies, purchases of which in capitalist markets are hampered by discriminatory restrictions on the part of certain capitalist states.

For the purpose of more fully satisfying both countries' requirements for FUEL AND ENERGY, the pooling of efforts is to be continued in this sphere, primarily carrying out the necessary joint work on the construction of main and other gas pipelines and implementing measures to increase coal extraction in Poland, to enhance the degree of oil refining, develop nuclear power generation and power transmission lines, carry out work in the direction of setting up the industrial production of liquid fuel and gas from coal, and use liquefied and compressed gas as motor fuel.

IN FERROUS METALLURGY -- There is to be cooperation in maintaining and expanding the raw materials base of ferrous metallurgy (including coke production), in completing the construction and modernization of certain Polish ferrous metallurgy projects, and in making efficient use of the metallurgical production and to enhance the quality and expand the mix of metal products, there is to be increased production of alloy steels and progressive types of rolled ferrous metals in the interests of reducing purchases of them from capitalist countries.

IN NONFERROUS METALLURGY -- Joint work is to be conducted on the fuller utilization of the countries' available natural resources, the comprehensive processing of raw materials and products are to be deepened. Joint efforts are to be channeled into developing new progressive types of structural plastics, chemical and biochemical feed additives, preservatives, and certain types of plant protection agents.

IN SECTORS OF THE AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX -- Chief attention is to be focused on increasing production of basic foodstuffs (meat, milk, fats, fruits, and vegetables) and strengthening the feed base of livestock raising on the basis of exchanging progressive experience, on setting up profound production ties in the sphere of comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization, and on selecting and improving the productivity of animals. The Soviet side will continue assisting Poland in equipping agriculture with large-scale machine hardware and reclamation equipment and in constructing dairy plants. The Polish side will participate in the contruction in the USSR of storage facilities and enterprises for vegetables and fruit processing, industrial refrigerators, and sugar refineries and also in the introduction of waste-free technologies for the processing of agricultural products.

For the purpose of better supplying the population with HIGH-QUALITY CONSUMER GOODS both sides will expand cooperation in the sphere of developing and introducing the machinery and equipment, manufacturing processes, and high-quality materials needed to produce these goods.

Cooperation in this sphere will be aimed at the mutual expansion of deliveries of goods, including durables from the USSR and light industry products from Poland. The sides will take measures to systematically expand and update the range and improve the quality of mutually supplied goods.

Here various forms of cooperation will be used to expand the exchange of consumer goods along the lines both of internal trade and consumer cooperation and of border exchange.

IN TRANSPORTATION, the chief effort is to be channeled into ensuring increasing transport operations by equipping different forms of transport with progressive technical means, improving the technology for handling and transporting freight, and ensuring the coordinated development of corresponding transport junctions and mainlines. With a view to improving transport services for residents of the Polish capital, the Soviet Union will continue giving assistance in the construction of the Warsaw subway.

In the sphere of SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION the appropriate ministries, departments, and academies of sciences of the two countries will concentrate effort on further joint fundamental and applied research with a view to promoting the fuller mastering of the achievements of the modern scientific and technical revolution and the expansion of direct contacts between scientists and departments of the USSR and Polish Academies of Sciences.

The sides will take measures to elaborate a joint long-term comprehensive program of scientific and technical progress taking into account the work being done by the CEMA countries in this sphere. This program will be used in drawing up bilateral 5-year plans of scientific and technical cooperation. In conducting joint work on the creation of new equipment, technologies, instruments, and machinery, the sides will implement measures to unify and standardize the products being produced in accordance with the highest world technical standards, to make more efficient use of scientific and technical experience, and to coordinate activity in the sphere of purchases (sales) of documentation and licenses.

In order to successfully resolve the tasks of Soviet-Polish economic, scientific, and technical cooperation, the sides consider it necessary to improve ITS FORMS AND METHODS. They proceed from the premise that cooperation will be built on a long-term, planned basis. Economic and organizational conditions will be ensured for the further deepening of production specialization and collaboration, the pooling of efforts in the sphere of science and technology, and the development of direct ties between associations, enterprises, and other economic organizations in the USSR and Poland.

The sides attach special significance to the more profound coordination of the most important directions of economic, scientific, and technical policy, to the joint elaboration of decisions on the most important national economic problems of mutual interest, and to the strengthening of direct cooperation between the two countries' planning and economic organs in the spheres of science, technology, and physical production.

The sides agreed jointly to determine the long-term directions of mutual cooperation between the USSR and Poland and to coordinate measures aimed at making fuller use of production capacities, constructing and modernizing production projects through joint efforts, and forming stable economic, scientific, and technical ties between the two countries.

To this end, the coordination of 5-year national economic plans will be substantially widened. In the course of this work it is proposed to determine the order in which to resolve, and the ways to resolve, specific problems with regard to their resource backup [resursnoye obespecheniye].

Intrasectorial cooperation based, above all, on production collaboration and on direct ties among economic organizations will enjoy broader development. It is deemed expedient to widen direct contacts among labor collectives in every possible way. With a view to better familiarization with the Soviet and Polish peoples' economic and cultural achievements both sides will develop diverse forms of RECREATION AND TOURISM. Special emphasis will be placed on developing organized exchanges of youth groups, collectives of progressive enterprises, and individual groups of specialists. Cooperation will be organized in the sphere of developing tourist facilities in both countries.

The broadening of trade union cooperation will play an important role in these kinds of activity.

The exchange of experience between central planning and economic organs on questions of improving methods of planning and managing the national economy will be widened.

The sides will strengthen the contractual basis of cooperation by means of concluding long-term agreements and contracts at the level of governments, ministries, departments, and economic organizations.

The implementation of the provisions of this document will be aided by the active participation of the USSR and Poland in preparing and realizing collective programs, concerted plans for multilateral integration measures among the CEMA countries, and multilateral agreements within the CEMA framework. The accords incorporated in these programs, plans, and agreements will be reflected in measures for bilateral cooperation between the USSR and Poland and in the two countries' national economic plans.

The realization of this program will be monitored by the Soviet-Polish Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation, whose task includes coordinating the activity of the two countries' planning and economic organs in this sphere.

This program enters into force on the day it is signed and will be valid through 31 December 2000.

Done at Moscow, on 4 May 1984 in two original copies, each in the Russian and Polish languages, both texts being equally authentic.

For the USSR, K. Chernenko

For the Polish People's Republic, W. Jaruzelski

## FRG'S GENSCHER VISITS WASHINGTON FOR TALKS

### East-West Relations Discussed

LD081713 Moscow TASS in English 1645 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Washington, May 8 TASS -- American President Ronald Reagan has held talks at the White House with West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, in Washington on a working visit. The talks were held within the framework of preparations for the NATO Council's session on foreign ministers level, due in Washington late in May, and a conference of the leaders of seven major capitalist countries in London. According to announcements by American officials, the talks concentrated on problems of East-West relations.

On the completion of the talks, Genscher made a statement asserting that "the West is still ready to conduct talks with the Soviet Union on all issues, continue the policy of cooperation, and pursue a course towards detente and disarmament." He resorted to this rhetoric despite the fact that the United States and its NATO partners by their decision to station new American missiles in Western Europe torpedoed the Geneva talks and caused still greater tension in East-West relations. Nevertheless, Genscher stressed that the West's position on Euromissiles "remains unchanged." The Bonn minister made it clear that the NATO countries are prepared to hold a dialogue with the Soviet Union only on conditions of essential "concessions" from the USSR which, allegedly, "ought to make the first step."

Observers draw attention to the fact that Washington succeeded during the talks in enlisting full support from the West German Government for its large-scale programme of space militarisation. Quite recently, Bonn voiced serious fears over the consequences of the programme. Now, the West German foreign minister said that his government's stance "is identical" with that adopted by the U.S. Administration.

### U.S. Arms Policy Supported

LD081842 Moscow TASS in English 1748 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Moscow, May 8 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

The talks that were held in Washington between United States President Ronald Reagan and Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the FRG's minister of foreign affairs, have ended with the West German side's fully abandoning any attempts at convincing the U.S. Administration of the need to take into consideration the interests of its NATO allies, if only minimally.

The Bonn minister, while in the FRG, questioned the reasonable nature of the U.S. plans for a large-scale, anti-missile defence and recognised the negative consequences of an arms race in space for the security of his country. Upon coming to Washington, he now states that the stand of his government on all matters exactly coincides with that of the Reagan administration.

In his interview with journalists at the close of the talks, Genscher mainly used the pronouncements of President Reagan, fully approving the U.S. plans for the deployment of new "Pershing-2" and cruise missiles in the FRG's territory.

It is a matter of common knowledge that over three years the Reagan administration did not sign a single agreement on curbing the arms race and frustrated a number of coordinated accords directed towards lessening the danger of a nuclear war, and is now openly stating its intention to renounce, in particular, the treaty on the limitation of anti-ballistic missile system.

These facts, obviously, are known to Hans-Dietrich Genscher as well. However, the FRG's foreign minister stated that the conversation with Reagan consolidated his belief in the seriousness of Washington's intentions to continue talks with the East in all fields.

The FRG's minister of foreign affairs fully supported Reagan's thesis: to build up U.S. arms in Western Europe to the accompaniment of the talk about the need to resume the dialogue with the Soviet Union on reducing them. Genscher has quite unequivocally confirmed that the United States does not intend to withdraw the U.S. nuclear missiles from Western Europe and will not change its stand on this matter for the sake for resuming talks in Geneva.

Washington, of course, hails the results of Genscher's visit. However, reaction to Genscher's talks in the USA by a majority of the population of the Federal Republic, whose territory at Washington's will is being converted into a huge staging area for preparation of a nuclear war, will hardly be as optimistic.

WEST BERLINERS PROTEST U.S. MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

LD082351 Moscow TASS in English 2051 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] West Berlin, May 8 TASS -- A mass anti-war demonstration and a meeting of the working people of the city have taken place here on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the liberation of Europe from Hitlerite fascism. The demonstration and the meeting were held under the watchword of struggle against the implementation of the dangerous plans of the U.S. military and NATO aimed at turning the territory of Europe into the arena of a nuclear war.

Thousands of people marched through the city's streets in a demand for immediate termination of the deployment of U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles in the territory of Western Europe.

A meeting and a political song concert took place in Wittenberg Platz, one of the central squares of West Berlin. Speakers at the meeting emphasized that now more than ever before the danger of outbreak of nuclear war has grown through the fault of the U.S. Administration. Contrary to the peoples' will, the speakers pointed out, the United States started deploying new nuclear missiles, aimed against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, in the territories of a number of West European countries, thereby setting the beginning of a qualitatively new spiral of the arms race. Washington intends to spread this mad build-up of weapons of mass destruction over to outer space as well. Such irresponsible policy of the U.S. Government exposes millions of people to the danger of annihilation, it was stressed at the meeting.

PATSYUK: BONN SUPPORTS REVANCHIST ORGANIZATIONS

LD082029 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] A telegram from Bonn: A group of leaders of the so-called "Union of Expellees" [Soyuz Izgnannykh] in FRG has been honored with the highest West German award, the Grand Cross of Merit. This report is commented upon by Konstantin Patsyuk, a journalist writing on international affairs:

[Patsyuk] First of all, I want to say that the "Union of Expellees" is one of the largest revanchist organizations in the FRG. The telegram that has just been read may at first cause some surprise: Can it be that in Bonn they pay tributes -- and what is more, openly -- to true-blue revanchists? And not only pay tributes, but also honor them with the highest award in the FRG?

To answer this, I will turn directly to the activities of the "Union of Expellees." When this organization was created in the 1950's, it immediately dug up and brought into daylight delirious fascist ideas at whose foundation lies ferocious hatred for all peoples. Ignoring the lessons of World War II, which ended in complete defeat of those who had dreamed about spreading these ideas throughout the whole world, the "Union of Expellees" tried and is still trying to sow again the seeds of suspicion and enmity between peoples.

Under the guise of restoring justice with respect to the Germans whose interests have allegedly been encroached upon as a result of war, the revanchists are attempting to violate [posyagayut] the entire postwar system of peace [ustroystvo] in Europe. They, if you please, do not like the decisions of the anti-Hitler coalition that produced this system. In general, they do not like the whole framework of treaties and accords signed later by the FRG, USSR, GDR, Poland, and other socialist countries. More to the liking of the revanchists from this organization are those borders in which the fascist reich existed in 1937. In other words, their sighs about the justified rights they have lost are nothing but nostalgia for their Brown past and a striving to erase the results of the war.

How do they react to this in the official circles in Bonn? Listen to the revelations from Zimmermann, FRG minister of the interior. Germany, he asserts, exists within the borders of 1937, and the FRG Government includes in its solution to the German question, together with the territories of the FRG and the GDR, lands to the east of Oder and Neisse. It is an obvious coincidence [sovpadeniye] of views between the representative of the ruling coalition and the "Union of Expellees," is it not? In the light of what has been said, it is clear why in Bonn they have so highly appraised the merits of the leaders of a revanchist organization.

What remains to be added to this is that the borders of Poland, the USSR, and the entire socialist community -- as is stated in the documents of the recent visit to our country by Comrade Jaruzelski -- are inviolable. The entire defensive might of the Warsaw Pact is standing guard over them. This is something that some political figures in the FRG should not forget.

## POLISH MEDIA DENOUNCE FRG 'TERROR CAMPAIGN'

PM071224 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 5 May 84 p 3

[TASS report: "The Revanchists Are Growing More Impudent"]

[Text] Warsaw, 4 May -- The Polish public watches with indignation and alarm the attempts of revanchist circles in the FRG to mount a large-scale psychological terror campaign against Polish citizens. Polish news media report that the forces of aggression and revenge entrenched in West Germany are bahaving increasingly brazenly. Taking advantage of the FRG official authorities' connivance and inconsistent actions, the newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI notes, various revanchist groupings and Landsmannschaften have launched a campaign for "the restoration of German rule over the Eastern territories," that is, over western and norther Polish regions.

The newspaper writes that after December 1981, when the counterrevolutionary conspiracy against Poland was thwarted, letters from the FRG came flooding into various cities and villages in Poland. They contain threats and "warnings" addressed to Polish citizens and state institutions. The message is unambiguous -- neofascists and revanchists believe that the time has come to revise the borders established after World War II.

The newspaper RZECZPOSPOLITA notes that copies of such letters can be bought at any newspaper stand in West Germany. The motive is simple -- there may be people in Poland who will believe these delirious ravings, and some of them may be seized by fear. Most of the letters are addressed to inhabitants of western and northern Polish voivodships.

TRYBUNA LUDU emphasizes that these provocative letters are concocted by the revanchist association of East German landowners, which publishes the bulletin "Interim Government of the German East." The arsenal of revanchism, the newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI points out, has a strong financial basis. Payments into an account classified as secret by the Ministry for Inner-German Relations are increasing year after year. The writers of letters reaching Poland are paid, and the cost of paper and printing is met directly from this account.

Poland, TRYBUNA LUDU emphasizes, is sufficiently strong and has firm alliances enabling it to guarantee confidence in the future to the millions of Poles who live and work in the western part of the country.

FALIN VIEWS NEW WEST GERMAN ANTICOMMUNISM

LD082013 Moscow TASS in English 1848 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Moscow, May 8 TASS -- "Twenty million Soviet people never saw the light of victory over fascism," IZVESTIYA's political news analyst Valentin Falin writes in the newspaper today. "They died so that people on all the continents could live and enjoy life," he stresses in an article devoted to the 39th anniversary of the victory over Nazism in the Second World War.

"It is against my nature to open old sores," Falin writes. "Let's draw a line under the past, let's jointly try and make our life today more secure -- we were the first to have proposed that and offered a hand of reconciliation to the Germans."

"But how can one assess the talk, conducted at official level, that the last battles of the Second World War are not as yet over?" the IZVESTIYA news analyst asks. "Is West Germany continuing the 'mission' of restraining communism? Is the 'error' of the Anglosaxons who took the wrong side on the barricades in the past war being rectified within the NATO framework? How can one understand the touching concern for the Wehrmacht's traditions, with the generals doing not 'badly,' and if not for Hitler, everything could have been different."

"When one sees, hears, and reads this, when young soldiers goose-step to old and new anti-communist, anti-Soviet, and anti-Slav marches, and when one nation offers itself to another which is obsessed with hegemony as an assistant for deployment and use of first-strike weapons aimed at the opponent of the old and newest imperialist plans for world domination, a legitimate question arises: Has everything been said about the true mosaic of post-war Europe, about those bits of stone and corner-stones which make it up? Has everything been made to ensure that all Germans in the West firmly realise that they cannot make any more errors -- under no circumstances and coalitions."

The victory over fascism was to have ushered in a new epoch, the epoch of cooperation and goodneighbourliness, Valentin Falin points out. American imperialism betrayed the common objectives of the anti-Hitler coalition. Never alone, nor jointly with its military allies, will Washington be able to deprive the Soviet people of their dream for a lasting peace. Imperialism is unable to break our will for making this dream come true, for averting wars, for preventing anyone from starting them.

CDU/CSU'S TODENHOEFER'S ANTI-SOVIET VIEWS SCORED

LD072321 Moscow TASS in English 1942 GMT 7 May 84

[Text] Bonn, May 7 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Sergey Sosnovskiy:

Jurgen Todenhoefer officially describes himself as a spokesman for disarmament issues of the CDU/CSU faction. He hasn't won laurels, however, in this field. But Todenhoefer fully satisfied his vain ambitions in another sphere -- in fabricating and spreading anti-Soviet concoctions.

Having illegally crossed into Afghanistan with a group of anti-Afghan bandits, he has for long fed the Western gutter press with tales of "heroism" of the cutthroats and "treachery of the Reds," then he deliberated on the "threat from the East." At that, he juggles with figures with a view to deriving a threateningly distorted formula about the allegedly upset correlation of military forces in disfavour of the West. Naturally, that "parliamentarian" is one of the first in West Germany to respond to any propaganda trick by Washington, praising Ronald Reagan's "peacefulness."

Todenhoefer demonstrated just one more time his anti-communism in an interview with Springer's BILD AM SONTAG newspaper, full of fabrications about Soviet armaments. He was carried off from facts so far that a reasonable question arises: Does the deputy of the West German Bundestag, an official person, realize that he grossly falsifies the policy of the state with which West Germany maintains diplomatic relations?

Todenhoefer's anti-Soviet "revelations" are grist to the mill of those forces in West Germany which dislike the development of normal goodneighbourly relations with the Soviet Union.

KORNILOV VIEWS 39TH ANNIVERSARY OF FASCIST DEFEAT

LD082119 Moscow TASS in English 2041 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Moscow, May 9 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

The final salvoes heralding the defeat of the fascist reich were fired in flame-enveloped Berlin thirty-nine years ago. The battle against fascism was to the peoples the sacred battle for the destruction of wars and for lasting peace on earth. And there is something profoundly symbolic in the fact that precisely on these days the socialist states -- members of the Warsaw Treaty Organization have again come forward with an important initiative in defence of peace. The address by these states to the member-states of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization about the conclusion of a treaty on mutual non-use of military force and on the maintenance of relations of peace has been rightfully regarded by the European and international public as a great contribution to the cause of removing the threat of a nuclear catastrophe and ensuring reliable security of the peoples.

The address has been made public in the period when winds of anxiety are raging over Europe and over the world. Unceasing exacerbation of the situation has been brought about and is being heated up by the policy of U.S. imperialism and of NATO which stubbornly press for attaining military superiority and seek to impose their ways upon the peoples of other countries. Contenders for world domination were known to history in the past as well. But it is for the first time that claims of this kind rest on a nuclear-missile and space material basis. It is for the first time that these claims create a threat not only to the freedom of the peoples but to their very existence.

In this complex, strained atmosphere, fraught with the threat of a nuclear clash, urgent and effective measures are needed, the measures which can lessen the distrust between states with different social systems and can promote the relaxation of tension. This is precisely the goal of the new initiative of the socialist countries - members of the Warsaw Treaty Organization.

What is the pivot of this initiative? The pivot is that the states of the two alliances -- the Warsaw Treaty Organization and NATO -- should assume an obligation on a mutual basis and in a treaty form not to be the first to use either nuclear or conventional arms against each other and, consequently, not to be the first to use military force in general against each other. Such obligation would apply to the territories of all the states -- parties to such a treaty as well as to their military civilian personnel, to naval ships, aircraft, and spaceships and other facilities belonging to them wherever they are located. Is there a need to prove that such obligation if adopted would open the way for a substantial improvement of the political climate, for the building of confidence and for the strengthening of peace, in which the peoples of all countries -- both in the West and in the East -- are vitally interested?

Questions connected with the proposal to conclude a treaty on mutual non-use of military force have already been the subject of bilateral consultations between many states. The Warsaw Treaty member-states are now calling to make a new step -- to start consultations on a multilateral basis, and collectively weigh considerations and approaches to the idea of such a treaty and its individual parts. The Warsaw Treaty member-states are also ready, of course, for a continuation of the exchange of views about their proposal at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and on Disarmament in Europe, the conference which has resumed its work in the capital of Sweden.

The new large-scale foreign-policy initiative of socialist states is another vivid and convincing illustration of their indomitable will for peace, detente, and for a businesslike dialogue on major problems of our time. The European and international public expects that the governments of NATO member-states will attentively and in a constructive spirit consider this initiative and express a positive attitude to it, since peace and the tomorrow of Europe is at stake. It is a question of security that the fire of war put out 39 years ago would never singe our planet again!

## REAGAN TO FACE PROTESTS IN UK, IRELAND VISITS

LD080212 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 7 May 84

[Text] President Reagan is likely to meet with demonstrations of protest during his visits to Ireland and Britain early next month. This is what our observer Nikolay Borin says on the issue:

There is every reason to believe that official ceremonies in Dublin and London will fail to mask the fact that for Europeans Ronald Reagan is America's most unpopular president of recent years.

With President Reagan and his policies they associate the unprecedented steps towards nuclear militarization of Europe and the continent's transformation into a likely theater of combat operations according to Pentagon plans. Even the fact Mr Reagan comes from America's Irish community won't melt the ice of mistrust towards him on Irish soil. The Labor Party of Ireland, a member of the government coalition, is going to hand a special statement to President Reagan condemning his foreign policy and university students and teachers have announced they will stage demonstrations of protest against the deployment of American nuclear missiles in Europe.

Another stumbling block will apparently be Mr Reagan's stand on the problems of Northern Ireland. The Irish know the American President has not lifted a finger to improve the conditions of the Catholics in Ulster despite his predominant position in American-British relations. All this promises little hospitality for him on the land of his ancestors.

In London, Mr Reagan won't feel any better either. The Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament has announced it will hold a march of protest in central London against the deployment of cruise missiles in Britain. The British Government is so afraid of protests during President Reagan's visit that for the first time the police will be armed with submachine guns. The British police obviously remain the main guarantee that the mounting mistrust of President Reagan's policy will do no harm to his image, which concerns the American leader far more than the fate of the Irish and British.

## 1980 ITALIAN DC-9 CRASH CAUSED BY NATO MISSILE

LD072343 Moscow TASS in English 1958 GMT 7 May 84

[Text] Rome, May 7 TASS -- The presumption that a DC-9 passenger plane of the Italian airlines Itavia that crashed in June 1980 off the island Ustica was shot down by a NATO missile has received a new confirmation.

The Italian public suspected from the very start that the crash of the plane with 81 persons on board was connected somehow with large exercises that were then held by NATO in the area. This hypothesis was confirmed, specifically, by the fact that for a long time the authorities were trying to hamper the investigation in every way and classified most of the materials related to the crash.

It became known that the chemical analysis of debris of the plane and luggage of passengers carried out by specialists established that they had traces of explosives that are widely used in warheads of missiles with which NATO is armed.

These facts revealed during the investigation of the DC-9 plane crash compel again millions of Italians to ponder on the danger that stems from the presence of numerous U.S. and NATO bases on Italian territory, from the holding of large-scale NATO exercises in Italy.

It was already reported many times in the Italian press about all sort of "incidents," when U.S. and NATO pilots dropped bombs on beaches, opened fire on fishing vessels, invaded routes of civilian aircraft, threatening lives of hundreds of people.

## PCF'S MARCHAIS HITS FRENCH GOVERNMENT'S POLICIES

LD042326 Moscow TASS in English 2033 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] Paris, May 4 TASS -- Georges Marchais, general secretary of the French Communist Party (PCF), speaking in the Paris suburb of Bobigny at a mass meeting in connection with preparation for the forthcoming June elections to the European Parliament, touched upon a number of internal political problems. He pointed out that the right-wing forces have launched an unprecedented campaign against PCF of late and against the communists' participation in the government. It is essential to issue a rebuff to the campaign.

The PCF general secretary also touched upon big economic problems which the country encounters. We understand the disillusionment and discontent of the working people, he emphasized. I shall not conceal the conern which I felt when getting acquainted with statements by Jacques Delors, minister of the economy, finance, and budget, about next year's budget, the PCF general secretary went on to say. An economic policy which puts up with the growth of unemployment inevitably leads to the enhancement of crisis. We know that we are faced with a hard task because it is not easy to challenge the privileges of capital while pressure on the part of the right-wing forces and employers is great. But there is no other way to overcome economic difficulties. This is why the communists continue actively to come out in support of such a policy in the government, in parliament, and everywhere in the country, Georges Marchais stressed in conclusion.

## NORWEGIAN CP ADOPTS POLICY RESOLUTIONS

LD072334 Moscow TASS in English 2041 GMT 7 May 84

[Text] Oslo, May 7 TASS -- A plenary meeting of the National Board of the Norwegian Communist Party here has discussed the activity of the party to combat unemployment and adopted a number of resolutions on the domestic and foreign policy. The Communist Party has called on the Norwegian Government to facilitate effectively the international recognition of Kampuchea and to provide the necessary assistance to that country's people in carrying out economic and social transformations. The plenary meeting participants condemned China, the United States, and other Western countries for their support of the bloody Pol Pot clique which is responsible for the killing of over three million Kampucheans.

In another resolution, the Norwegian Communist Party demanded that the Iranian authorities immediately stop persecuting the active members of the Tudeh Party and release political prisoners.

Addressing a press conference today, Hans Kleven, chairman of the Norwegian Communist Party, criticised the economic policy of the government, which is pushing up mass unemployment. He pointed out that one of the chief causes of a rise in the pool of redundancies in Norway was an uncontrolled export of capital with the aim of reaping maximum profits by exploiting cheap labour, the export which was encouraged by the authorities. Hans Kleven has submitted a programme of action to combat unemployment, which was approved by the party.

LIBYAN FORCES KILL UK,-SUDAN-TRAINED TERRORISTS

LD090658 Moscow TASS in English 0651 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Tripoli May 9 TASS -- The Libyan news agency JANA reports that the security forces of the country have suppressed in Tripoli a group of terrorists trained in Britain and Sudan.

The terrorists, according to the report, occupied a building in the Libyan capital and took women and children in it hostage. When the terrorists refused to surrender, the security forces attacked the building and killed the terrorists. The hostages were released.

IZVESTIYA PROFILES LEBANESE PREMIER KARAMI

PM081232 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 May 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Unattributed biographical sketch under the rubric "Who's Who": "Rashid Karami"]

[Text] For the 10th time, this eminent politician has been instructed to head Lebanon's government.

Rashid 'Abd al-Hamid Karami was born in Tripoli in 1921. Son of a former governor and mufti of northern Lebanon. Sunni Muslium Graduate of Beirut College and Cairo University. During the 3 years from 1948 to 1951, he practiced law and was already very actively involved in the country's public and political life. In 1951, he was elected parliamentary deputy from Tripoli and appointed minister of justice. In the next government, he was minister of the economy and social affairs. He first occupied the position of prime minister in 1955. He was also head of government in 1958, when the Lebanese people rose to struggle against U.S. military intervention.

R. Karami enjoys great prestige among the country's broad political circles and is known as a staunch patriot and defender of Lebanon's sovereignty and national independence. He was one of the initiators of the creation of Lebanon's National Salvation Front which united in its ranks the country's patriotic forces standing against Israeli occupation and for the implementation of broad social and political reforms. He attended the Geneva and Lausanne Conferences on National Reconciliation in Lebanon.

IRAQI, IRANIAN DIPLOMATS RECEIVED IN AZERBAIJAN

WA081430 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 20 Apr 84 p 4

[AZERINFORM report: "Meetings Have Been Held]

[Text] Meetings have been held in the Azerbaijan SSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. During them, diplomats accredited in Baku from the Iraqi and Iranian Consulates General, as well as from the representation of the Cuban Embassy, were acquainted with the decisions of the April (1984) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, with the materials of the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocation, and with the propositions contained in the speeches of K.U. Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman.

The diplomats were also acquainted with the Basic Guidelines for the Reform of General Educational and Vocational Schools.

The foreign participants in the meetings expressed their gratitude for the information and wished the Soviet people new successes.

## ZIMYANIN ADDRESSES BRAZILIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

LD081312 Moscow TASS in English 1300 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Brasilia May 8 TASS -- A Soviet parliamentary delegation led by Mikhail Zimyanin, deputy chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who are on an official visit to Brazil, have been received at the National Congress.

Speaking at the National Congress, Mikhail Zimyanin said that the world situation today continued to grow worse as a consequence of the dramatic activization of the aggressive forces, first and foremost the U.S. imperialist forces, which by their hegemonistic actions are heating up the international atmosphere and aggravating the threat of nuclear catastrophe. The war threat to all the states and peoples regardless of their geographical situation has grown. Nowadays, when high arsenals of nuclear warheads and delivery means have been stockpiled in the world, the leader of the Soviet delegation continued, nuclear war cannot be contained. If its flames flare up, they will not spare any state, any people. The CPSU and the Soviet state, Mikhail Zimyanin noted, are making tireless efforts to safeguard peace and to avert nuclear catastrophe. In this context the leader of the Soviet delegation pointed out the urgent need for the developing countries, including such an influential one as Brazil, energetically to participate in the efforts for world peace.

The Brazilian people can be certain, he said, that the Soviet Union has been and will always be a good friend of Brazil in its struggle against the forces of imperialism and neocolonialism and for peace and mutual understanding in the world. That position is not adventuristic but stems from the basic principles of the Leninist foreign policy of our state.

Mikhail Zimyanin drew the attention of Brazilian MP's to the latest peace initiatives of the Soviet Union aimed at iimiting and substantially lowering the level of nuclear confrontation in Europe, at preventing the militarization of outer space and at prohibiting and destroying chemical weapons.

Special note should be taken of the proposal made by Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, on norms of relationships between nuclear powers, the proposal stipulating that the prevention of nuclear war should be the main goal of the foreign policies of states.

The Soviet Union, Mikhail Zimyanin stressed, is a staunch champion of broader cooperation and stronger cohesion among the Latin American countries and the establishment on the continent of an atmosphere of peace and goodneighbourliness. The USSR, like Brazil, is seriously worried by the aggravation of the situation in Central America, posing a threat to the peoples of the whole of Latin America. The act of aggression against Grenada, and the escalating undeclared war waged against Nicaragua, a sovereign state and a member of the U.N. Security Council, constitute gross violations of the basic principles of international law and the U.S. Charter, the leader of the Soviet delegation noted.

A special meeting was held by the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Chamber of Deputies in honour of the visit of the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

In a friendly atmosphere the sides exchanged opinions on outstanding problems of the international situation. Brazilian parliamentarians stressed the unity of the USSR and Brazil in the struggle for the noble goals of safeguarding world peace. The Soviet peace initiatives calling for the elimination of weapons of mass destruction and for ensuring a peaceful future for the world have evoked support here.

Meets Foreign Affairs Committee

LD082301 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, led by Mikhail Vasiliyevich Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, is in Brazil. Our correspondent in Brazil, Mikhail Mayorov, reports:

Speaking in the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Brazilian Congress, the head of the Soviet delegation expressed concern over the international situation, which is deteriorating through the fault of U.S. imperialist circles. He recalled the peaceful initiatives which our country recently put forth, particularly noting the proposal on norms for mutual relations between nuclear powers put forward by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Prospects for the development of bilateral links and possibilities for cooperation between the Soviet Union and Brazil and for the struggle for peace were discussed during other meetings and talks that the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet had at the Brazilian National Congress. It was also received by Minister of Foreign Affairs Saraiva Guerreiro and by President Joao Figueiredo.

In an interview, Flavio Marcilio, president of the Chamber of Deputies of the National Congress of Brazil, stressed the great importance of Soviet-Brazilian interparliamentary links, which are developing successfully. Despite differences in our political systems and in our viewpoints on some questions, both Brazil and the Soviet Union are united by a desire to strengthen peace. In this (?context), meetings and contacts like this are particularly valuable insofar as they encourage a deepening of mutual understanding and confidence between our peoples and their drawing together for the sake of a common goal.

Further on Visit

For reportage on the visit to Brazil of a 7-man parliamentary delegation headed by CPSU Central Committee Secretary Mikhail Zimyanin, see the Brazil section of the 8 May Latin America DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

CPSU'S GUSTOV RETURNS FROM VISIT TO GUADELOUPE

PM071516 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 May 84 First Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "Return Home"]

[Text] I.S. Gustov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, returned to Moscow 3 May after taking part in the Eighth Guadeloupe Communist Party Congress.

REPORTAGE ON VICTORY DAY, EAST-WEST RELATIONS

Ustinov Article

PM081556 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 May 84 First Edition p 2

[Article by Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of defense: "A Victory Which Dispelled the Myths and Illusions"]

[Text] In history there are events which have exerted a most profound influence on the fate of mankind, on the entire course of world development. Such events include the Soviet Union's victory in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945, whose 39th anniversary is being marked today by the Soviet people, the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries, and all progressive people on the planet. The Great Patriotic War, and the whole of World War II, resulted in the rout of the German fascist invaders and the Japanese militarists, and dispersed myths of the invincibility of the armies of aggression and the imperialist adventurers' illusions of world dominance; the forces of peace, progress, and socialism were considerably broadened and strengthened, and imperialism's positions were weakened. The further time distances us from the year 1945, the more vividly the significance and magnitude of our victory appear.

The Soviet people are greeting the victory holiday in an atmosphere of high political and labor upsurge. They are filled with the determination to implement everything outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. The February and April (1984) CPSU Central Committee Plenums, the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocation, and the speeches by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, have exerted an enormous mobilizing influence on the sociopolitical life of our country.

All Soviet people ardently and unanimously support the Leninist course of the Communist Party's domestic and foreign policy and its efforts aimed at strengthening peace on earth.

Under the Communist Party's leadership, the Soviet people are, by their selfless labor, improving the developed socialist society, augmenting the country's wealth, and strengthening its economic and defense might. The Soviet people also see in this their duty to the bright memory of those who gave their lives on the field of battle in the Great Patriotic War, for the motherland's freedom and independence and for the peace and happiness of the people of this and future generations.

Our people's path to victory in the Great Patriotic War was long and arduous. It lay through fierce clashes and the gravest trials. Unprecedented in scale and intensity, the war continued for 1,418 days. Each of its days represents a page in the annals of the Soviet people's unparalleled exploit at the front and in the rear, and is graphic testimony to their steadfastness, courage, and heroism.

In unleashing their aggression against the Soviet Union, the German imperialists set themselves the goal of destroying the world's first socialist state, seizing the territory and resources of the USSR, annihilating millions of Soviet people while enslaving those left alive, and opening up the path to their world dominance.

Treacherously, without declaring war, the enemy struck a blow of tremendous force to the Soviet Union with a previously deployed and well armed army. Incredible efforts on the part of the Soviet people and their Armed Forces were required in order to halt that army, drive it from our country's territory, and completely annihilate it.

The Communist Party was the inspirer and organizer of the nationwide struggle against the aggressor. It was firmly and consistently guided in its activity by V.I. Lenin's instruction that "...once things have proceeded as far as war, then everything including the country's entire internal life must be subordinated to the interests of the war, and not the slightest wavering on this account is permissible" (Footnote 1) ("Complete Collected Works," Vol 41, p 117)

The party raised our entire people to the defense of the socialist fatherland; it transformed the country into a single combat camp. Soviet people's life and activity were aimed at fulfilling the slogan: "Everything for the front, everything for victory!" The Soviet people rallied still more closely around the Communist Party, concentrating their will, energy, and efforts on the struggle against the insidious foe.

Inspired and led by Lenin's party, the Soviet Armed Forces fought with the greatest stubbornness and selflessness against the German fascist invaders, who were hoping for an easy victory. Hitler's strategists, counting on the fragility of the Soviet system, on the weakness of our Armed Forces, intended to put an end to the Soviet Union within 6 to 8 weeks. But they had severely miscalculated. From the first days of the war, the Soviet troops showed the enemy a resistance it had not previously encountered before. The defense of the Brest Fortress, Leningrad, Kiev, Odessa, Sevastopol, and Tula became the personification of steadfastness, courage, and heroism.

The decisive military-political event of the first year of the Great Patriotic War was the routing of the Hitlerite hordes outside Moscow -- their first major defeat in World War II. The victory outside Moscow marked the start of the fundamental turning point in the Great Patriotic War. The fascist "blitzkrieg" plan was thwarted once and for all and the myth of the invincibility of the German Army was exploded. The victory helped to intensify the national liberation movement in the occupied countries and accelerated the formalization [oformleniye] and then the strengthening of the anti-Hitler coalition.

The Hitlerite Army's defeat outside Moscow severely weakened it, but fascist Germany still possessed powerful military and economic resources and the Hitlerite command continued in an adventurist fashion to hope for victory. However, unable to advance along the whole Soviet-German front, in the fall of 1942 it focused its efforts on the southern flank alone.

The Communist Party took resolute measures to organize the rebuff of the enemy and to change the strategic situation in the Soviet Union's favor. The fundamental breakthrough in the Great Patriotic War, and World War II as a whole, was initiated by the Soviet Army's outstanding victory at Stalingrad. Thanks to this victory, the military might of Hitler's Germany was seriously undermined and the edifice of the entire fascist bloc was shaken. As Wehrmacht generals themselves admitted, on no previous occasion had such huge numbers of German troops died as died at Stalingrad.

But the Hitlerite ringleaders refused to reconcile themselves to defeat. The idea of revenge stupefied their minds. They hoped for inactivity on the part of our allies in the anti-Hitler coalition, the United States and Britain, which right from the start of the war had merely talked a great deal about a second front in Europe but in reality had endlessly delayed opening it, which enabled Hitler to transfer fresh divisions from the West to the Soviet-German front.

In the summer of 1943, fascist Germany launched a new offensive near Kursk with far-reaching objectives. According to Hitler's schemes, this offensive was to seize the initiative from the Soviet leadership, if not generally exert a decisive influence on the subsequent course of events.

Yet another major defeat awaited the German fascist invaders in the Kursk Bulge. The rout of the fascist troops in the battle of Kursk and the Soviet Army's arrival at the Dnepr completed the fundamental breakthrough, not only in the Great Patriotic War, but in World War II as a whole. What it chiefly meant was an irreversible change in the strategic military situation and the correlation of forces in the Soviet Union's favor. The fate of the fascist Wehrmacht was finally determined -- right up to the very end of the war it would now be forced to merely defend itself and to retreat.

The West widely propagandizes the battles that supposedly exerted a decisive influence on the fundamental changes in the war and on its outcome in the anti-Hitler coalition's favor. In particular, it includes among these battles the American's victory on Midway Island and the British forces' victories at El Alamein and in other regions. This, however, does not accord with the truth. In reality, these battles did not play the part in the war that is ascribed to them. In terms of the quantity of the sides' forces and resources participating in them, the magnitude of the defeat inflicted on the enemy, and their military-political consequences, they bear no comparison whatever with the Soviet Army's outstanding victories at Moscow, Stalingrad, and the Kursk Bulge, which demonstrated that the Soviet Union was capable of routing the enemy and liberating the peoples of Europe single-handedly, without the participation of the Anglo-American forces.

The Soviet Armed Forces' victories in the struggle against the German fascist aggressors compelled our then allies to think seriously about opening the second front. After the battle of Kursk, U.S. President F. Roosevelt concluded that "if things in Russia continue to go the way they are going now, there may be no need for the second front next spring!" The United States and Britain had no option but to at last switch from promises to practical actions.

The second front was opened on 6 June 1944. The allies' landing on Normandy was favored by the general strategic military situation prevailing by that time. During the 1944 Winter-Spring Offensive, the Soviet Army routed more than 170 enemy divisions. To replace its losses, the Hitlerite command weakened its troop grouping in the West by transferring more than 40 new divisions to the Soviet-German front.

By the beginning of June 1944, 239 enemy divisions, of which 181 were German divisions, were in action against the Soviet Union. And 58 German fascist divisions were left in France, Belgium, and the Netherlands. Their combat capability was not great. More than half of the divisions had almost no motor transportation capacity, and about 30 of them were in the process of being formed or reformed.

In order to support the landing and facilitate the subsequent actions of the Anglo-American troops, the Soviet Armed Forces, as was stipulated earlier at the Tehran Conference, launched a mighty strategic offensive in the summer of 1944. They dealt crushing blows to the German fascist forces near Leningrad, in the Baltic region, and in Belorussia, the western Ukraine, and Moldavia.

With the opening of the second front, fascist Germany's situation deteriorated. Squeezed in the pincers of the two fronts, it was already unable to freely transfer forces from the West to the East and had to carry out a new, total mobilization in order to make up in some measure for the losses on the front. At the same time, the coordination of the Soviet Armed Forces' military actions with the armed forces of the United States and Britain improved. This was manifested particularly vividly in the winter 1944-1945, when the Anglo-American forces found themselves in a difficult situation in the Ardennes. W. Churchill addressed a request to I.V. Stalin for a new offensive to be started as quickly as possible in order to ease the situation in the West. The request was fulfilled. In January 1945, some 8 days before the time previously planned for it, Soviet troops went into the offensive from the Baltic to the Carpathians, and as early as the beginning of February, had emerged on the approaches to Berlin. This exerted a decisive influence on frustrating the offensive operations of the Wehrmacht on the Western front and promoted successful actions by the allies' forces.

After the routing of fascist Germany, the Soviet Union, fulfilling its allied commitments, as well as for the purposes of guaranteeing the security of its far east borders and eliminating a hotbed of aggression in Asia, entered the war against imperialist Japan, the victory over which rounded off the Great Patriotic War and World War II.

The Soviet people, guided by the Communist Party, played a decisive role in routing Hitlerite Germany, and subsequently, imperialist Japan, and in saving world civilization. They bore on their shoulders the brunt of the war, delivered mankind from the threat of fascist enslavement, and rendered assistance to many people of Europe in the liberation from fascist slavery.

The fighters of national liberation forces, the patriots of Yugoslavia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Albania, Romania, and Hungary, and the members of the resistance movement and of the antifascist underground fought selflessly against the fascist invaders. Communists -- loyal sons of their people and ardent internationalists -- were in the vanguard of the struggle against mankind's most dangerous enemy. The peoples and armies of the United States, Britain, France, China, and other states of the anti-Hitler coalition made a great contribution to the attainment of victory in World War II.

Bourgeois falsifiers, pursuing reactionary class objectives, make a great deal of effort to distort the results of World War II and to belittle the role of the USSR in routing fascist Germany and militarist Japan. However, they will never succeed in overturning the truth of history and its incontrovertible facts. It was precisely on the Soviet-German front that the main events of World War II occurred and that its decisive results were achieved. Here, prior to the summer of 1944, 92-95 percent of the ground forces of fascist Germany and its satellites operated, and after that, between 74 and 65 percent.

The enemy sustained three-fourths of all its casualties on the Soviet-German front, and the bulk of its military hardware was destroyed there. This led to the collapse of Hitlerite Germany and spelled the end for the delirious plans and evil deeds of the fascist maniacs on the road to world domination.

The Soviet Union's victory in the Great Patriotic War was profoundly natural. The sources of victory lay in the very nature of the socialist system born of Great October. The reckoning of the imperialist reaction on the instability of the Soviet system proved illusory. "The course of the war and its outcome," Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted, "showed once again that the USSR was created soundly to last for all time." (Footnote 2) (6 Selected Speeches and Articles, p 541).

The material base of the USSR's might and of its victory in the war was its socialist economy. It proved its superiority over the economy of fascist Germany and graphically demonstrated its capability to make more effective use of available potential for attaining victory. Though having at its disposal a smaller industrial base than that of Hitlerite Germany, which was able to draw on the resources of all of enslaved Europe, the Soviet Union produced during the war almost twice the quantity of combat hardware and arms than did Hitlerite Germany, and moreover, of better quality. Socialist agriculture endured the grim trials of war, providing the Army and the country's population with food and industry with raw materials.

The Soviet people's spiritual might was displayed with tremendous force during the Great Patriotic War years. Socialist ideology was the powerful source of this might. The ideas of Marxism-Leninism inspired our people to perform feats of labor and arms for the sake of victory over the enemy.

All Soviet people of all ages, all who were at the front and the rear, stood up in defense of the motherland, withstood the incredible ordeals of the war, and were victorious.

The Soviet Armed Forces' supremacy over Hitler's Army, the strongest and most experienced in the capitalist world, was convincingly displayed in the Great Patriotic War. They were superior to it in terms of technical equipment and in the personnel's moral-political and combat qualities. The war fully displayed the high standards and creative nature of Soviet military science and military art, the talent and leadership abilities of our military chiefs, and the merits of the socialist system's military organization.

The Soviet partisans and underground fighters operated actively and courageously in the enemy's rear. With their struggle, they steadily brought the long-awaited victory closer.

The Communist Party's wise guiding and organizing activity was the decisive factor of our victory. The party ensured the firm unity of political, state, and military leadership, the unity between army and people and between front and rear; it was truly a fighting party. More than 50 percent of its members were in the field army. By the war's end, one in four Soviet soldiers was a Communist. The party's loyal sons were the soul of the military and labor collectives. Both at the front and in the rear, they led the Soviet people to combat and labor feats for the sake of the great victory.

The Leninist Komsomol was the party's combat assistant. The glorious feats accomplished by Komsomol members at the front and in the rear during the war years serve as a vivid example of Soviet patriotism and of young people's devotion to the cause of the party and the sociliast motherland.

The Soviet people's victory over the strike force of imperialism is of world-historic significance. It is confirmed that there are no forces in the world capable of crushing socialism or halting its onward development. The Soviet state's prestige and its influence on the international arena grew immeasurably as a result of the victory.

Our enemies supposed that the Soviet Union would emerge from the war extremely weakened and would have lost its significance as a great power for a long time to come. But their expectations proved to be in vain. Our country found the strength and potential for the rapid restoration of its war-devastated national economy and for the steady growth of its economic and defense might. During the postwar years, the Soviet people made great strides and built the developed socialist society. Now they are successfully resolving the tasks for its improvement.

The Soviet Union's victory in the Great Patriotic War undermined and sharply weakened capitalism's positions and aggravated its general crisis.

As a result of the rout of German fascism and Japanese militarism, favorable conditions were created for expanding the working people's struggle for socialism, boosting the communist and workers movement, and accelerating the collapse of imperialism's colonial system. The socialist revolutions in many European and Asian countries led to the formation of the world socialist system. The socialist community -- bulwark of peace, freedom, and social progress -- has become its nucleus.

The final and irreversible change of the overall balance of forces on the international arena to socialism's advantage was a consequence of the Soviet Union's world-historic victory in the war. Imperialism was thus deprived of the opportunity to dispose with impunity of the destinies of the world's peoples and to dictate its will to them.

The results of the Great Patriotic War are a stern warning to latter-day claimants to world rule. They convincingly attest to the fact that any attempts by imperialism to resolve the historical dispute with socialism in its favor by military force are doomed to failure, and and any ideas that it can be done are unfounded myths and illusions.

Imperialist, reactionary circles are trying to ignore the lessons of the past and are nurturing plans for unleasing new wars and military conflicts. The aggressiveness and adventurist policy are manifested particularly blatantly in the actions of the present U.S. Administration. The United States has proclaimed a "crusade" against socialism in order to abolish it as a sociopolitical force. To this end, Washington has resolved, come what may, to break the military-strategic equilibrium and to achieve military superiority over the USSR and the socialist community. An unprecedently large-scale arms buildup has been planned for many years ahead, and nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction are being stockpiled. Washington has embarked on the militarization of space. New first-strike nuclear missile weapons are being deployed on the territory of a number of West European states.

The aggressive U.S. actions are also borne out by the fact that it is thwarting the talks on questions of arms limitation and is refusing to observe and indeed, is even violating, previously concluded agreements.

Marching along the path of preparation for war, the imperialist circles are seeking to conceal and camouflage their aggressive policy by every means. Various "peacemaking" speeches have recently begun to be delivered. Their aim is clear -- to mislead the peoples of the world with regard to the true intentions of the extreme reactionary U.S. forces and their stooges.

In an attempt to justify the buildup of military preparations, the United States is using the myth of the "Soviet military threat," which it fabricated itself, and is expatiating on the extreme need to defend its "vital interests" in almost all regions of the world. On these phony pretexts, it is expanding its military presence many thousands of kilometers from its own territory, seeking any opportunity to aggravate international tension, fuel military conflicts, and then, by threatening to use or by using its own Armed Forces, is trying to channel them to its own predatory imperialist purposes. This is confirmed by the rampaging in Lebanon, the aggression in Grenada, the undeclared war against Nicaragua and Afghanistan, the interference in El Salvador's internal affairs, and the overt threats to Cuba and Syria. Terror and subversive activity against other states have become a component of the present U.S. Administration's foreign policy.

The reckless, adventurist actions of imperialist reaction pose a threat to all mankind. They carry within them the danger that world war and nuclear catastrophe will be unleashed.

Under the complex conditions of the international situation, the Soviet Union firmly and consistently advocates the preservation and strengthening of world peace and the curbing of the forces of war and aggression. Together with the fraternal socialist countries, the Soviet Union has submitted a number of specific and realistic proposals to halt and reverse the arms race.

We want to live in peace with everyone and do not seek military superiority over anyone. But neither will we allow anyone to upset the military-strategic equilibrium that has been achieved.

The Communist Party and the entire Soviet people are doing everything to maintain our country's defense capability at the level required by the military-political situation. No imperialist adventure will go unpunished. "Immediate retribution," Comrade K.U. Chernenko emphasized at his meeting with the workers of the Serp i Molot Metallurgical Plant in Moscow, "will befall any aggressor. Let everyone know this -- both our friends and our enemies."

The USSR Armed Forces stand guard over the Soviet people's socialist gains. They are fulfilling their patriotic and international duty in united formation with the Warsaw Pact states' armies.

The sons and grandsons of those who forged the historic victory at the front and in the rear during the grim years of the Great Patriotic War are now serving in the Soviet Armed Forces. In their daily affairs, they are keeping up and augmenting the glorious revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions of the party and the people. Soviet people can rest assured that their peaceful labor is protected, and protected reliably.

The Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War was a triumph for the forces of socialism and peace and vividly confirmed the correctness of Lenin's words to the effect that the land of the soviets will withstand all attacks by hostile forces and "will stand firm as the beacon of international socialism and as an example to all the working masses" (Footnote 3) ("Complete Collected Works," Vol 35, p 279). It showed once again that imperialism's designs for destroying socialism, to which the future belongs, are illusory. The victory showed the high price at which peace is achieved. It calls for all people of goodwill to actively struggle to preserve and strengthen peace.

# Order of the Day

PM081550 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 May 84 First Edition p 1

[USSR Minister of Defense Order of the Day No 95 dated Moscow, 9 May 1984]

[Text] Comrade soldiers and sailors, sergeants and petty officers!

Comrade ensigns and warrant officers!

Comrade officers, generals, and admirals!

Comrade Army and Navy veterans and veterans of the Great Patriotic War!

Today our country, the servicemen of the USSR Armed Forces, the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries, and all progressive people on earth are celebrating the 39th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the 1941-1945 Great Patriotic War.

In the fire of fierce battles against the German fascist occupiers, the Soviet people defended the honor, freedom, and independence of their socialist motherland, safeguarded the cause of October, and made a decisive contribution to the liberation of Europe's peoples from fascist slavery and the salvation of world civilization.

The victory that was scored under the Communist Party's leadership had world-historic significance. It proved the invincibility of the Soviet socialist system and created favorable conditions for the further boosting of the international workers and national liberation movement and for the victory of socialism in many European and Asian countries. The crushing of German fascism and Japanese militarism aggravated the general crisis of world capitalism and led to the disintegration and collapse of imperialism's colonial system.

The sources of our victory are rooted in the very nature of the socialist society, in its vast economic, sociopolitical and spiritual potential, and in socialism's fundamental superiority over capitalism. Victory in the Great Patriotic War was scored by our glorious Armed Forces, whose servicemen manifested unparalleled bravery and supreme staunchness in the hard fighting against the enemy. A significant contribution to the victory was made by the fighters of the people's resistance, the partisans, and the members of the underground.

The Soviet people in the rear accomplished an immortal feat by supplying the front with everything necessary for the struggle against the occupiers. Courageously bearing unbelievable hardships and privations, the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, and the people's intelligentsia tirelessly forged the weapons of victory.

Our people will forever retain in their memory the feeling of profound gratitude to all who, unsparing of their strength, ensured the crushing of the hated enemy.

At present, the Soviet people are selflessly working to implement the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums. There is widespread socialist competition to enhance production efficiency and output quality and to fulfill and overfulfill the 1984 plan and the 5-year plan as a whole. The Soviet people's prosperity is steadily growing, our motherland's economic and defense might is strengthening, and its prestige in the international arena is rising.

The Soviet Union, together with the fraternal socialist countries, is persistently struggling to avert the threat of war, safeguard peace, and ensure the people's security.

At the same time, the world situation remains highly dangerous. The reactionary imperialist circles, primarily in the United States, are relying on military strength and on attaining military superiority and are hatching insane plans to liquidate socialism as a political system. A further exacerbation in the international situation has been caused by the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe.

All this forces us to give the most serious attention to strengthening the country's defense and the combat might of the Soviet Armed Forces. As Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Societ Presidium, noted, "...We will continue to show concern to strengthen our country's defense capability and ensure that we have adequate means to cool the hot heads of bellicose adventurers."

Closely rallied around the Communist Party, the Army and Navy servicemen, together with the fraternal socialist countries' armies, are vigilantly guarding the great gains of socialism and are in a state of permanent combat readiness which guarantees an immediate rebuff to any aggressor.

I congratulate and greet the Army and Navy Personnel, the USSR Armed Forces veterans, and all war veterans on the holiday of the great victory.

To mark the 39th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War, I order:

That today, May 9, at 2200 hours local time, festive artillery salutes be fired in the hero-city of Moscow, capital of our motherland, in the capitals of union republics, in the hero-cities of Leningrad, Volgograd, Odessa, Sevastopol, Novorossiysk, Kerch, and Tula, in the hero-fortress of Brest, and in the cities of Kaliningrad, Lvov, Rostov-na-Donu Kuybyshev, Sverdlovsk, Novosibirsk, Chita, Khabarovsk, Vladivostok, and Severomorsk, consisting of 30 artillery salvos.

Eternal glory to the heroes fallen in the battles for the honor, freedom, and independence of our motherland!

Long live the heroic Soviet people and their valiant Armed Forces!

Long live the CPSU, inspirer and organizer of all our victories!

Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense

Kulikov Article

PM081620 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 May 84 Morning Edition pp 1-2

[Article by Marshal of the Soviet Union V. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, under the rubric "9 May -- Victory Day": "For the Sake of Peace on Earth"]

[Text] The working people of the Soviet Union, the fraternal socialist community countries, and all progressive mankind are celebrating the 39th anniversary of the victory over fascist Germany.

Soviet people are living and working during these May days under the profound influence of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum and the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation. These decisions define a long-term program for further strengthening our motherland's economic and defense might and improving socialist statehood and democracy.

As K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, stressed, our country is now at a crucial stage in the implementation of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the 11th 5-Year Plan targets. It is important not only to consolidate, but to further develop the work pace set in recent years.

I.

In resolving the problems of our country's further development and in outlining plans for the future, Soviet people turn their gaze again and again toward the heroic events of the Great Patriotic War and its results and lessons. This is only natural -- the past is always linked to the present and the future. Looking attentively at the past years of grave trials from today's standpoint, you become increasingly aware that the victory over Hitler's Germany was a historical milestone in the destinies of all mankind. Since Great October, no other event has had such a tremendous influence on the course of world history as the Soviet Union's victory in the Great Patriotic War.

The Communist Party and the Soviet Government clearly saw the danger which the policy of the fascist states of Germany and Italy and militarist Japan represented. They considered the situation which had emerged and adopted the necessary measures to strengthen our country's defense capability. In 3 years of the 3d 5-Year Plan, the annual growth in military output was 39 percent, at a time when the growth in all industrial output amounted to 13 percent. The numerical strength of the Armed Forces increased by more than 180 percent between September 1939 and 21 June 1971. But history gave us too little time to implement all our plans and greet the aggressor fully armed.

The military-strategic situation prevailing in the initial period of the war was also disadvantageous for us. The Hitlerites, having a vast invasion army that had acquired much war experience in Europe, penetrated our country deeply, using treachery and surprise. They seized the part of Soviet territory which was the most ecnomically developed at the time and where about 40 percent of the country's population lived.

During the first days of the war, the Communist Party, guided by Lenin's precepts on the defense of the socialist fatherland, elaborated a combat program for mobilizing the country's forces and resources to rout the enemy. It became a real fighting party, and its Central Committee a true headquarters from where both the supreme political and strategic leadership of military operations and the management of the country's national economy emanated. The party concentrated more than 80 percent of all the Communists in the serving Army and in the economic sectors directly associated with supplying the front's needs.

The difficult trials of the initial period of the war did not shake the Soviet people's staunchness or break our servicemen's combat spirit. The heroic battle of Smolensk and the defense of Leningrad, Kiev, Odessa, and Sevastopol wrecked the Hilterite aggressor's hopes of triumphal progress across Soviet soil. The Soviet Army's victory at Moscow led to the collapse of the blitzkrieg and finally dispelled the myth of the fascist Wehrmacht's invincibility.

There then followed the heroic Stalingrad epic, the battle for the Caucasus, the battle of the Orel-Kursk Bulge, and the crossing of the Dnepr. As a result of these victories, a vital breakthrough in the course of the Great Patriotic War and World War II as a whole accomplished.

The year 1944 was marked by powerful new blows against the enemy. The routing of the enemy at Leningrad, on the right bank of the Ukraine, and in the Crimea was followed by the Soviet troops' crushing blows in Belorussia, in the Iasi-Kishinev operation, in the Baltic region, and in the Soviet Arctic.

The Soviet Armed Forces began the liberation of the countries of central and southeastern Europe 40 years ago. About 7 million Soviet servicemen participated directly in the liberation of 11 European countries with a population of 113 million. The way against Hitler's Germany culminated in the impressive Berlin operation.

In 1945, the Soviet Army, fulfilling its allied commitments, routed the million-strong Kwantug Army, which was the main contribution to the victory over imperialist Japan. More than 1.5 million Soviet servicemen participated in the liberation of northeastern China and North Korea.

The peoples and armies of the anti-Hitler coalition states made a great contribution to the victory over the common enemy. The resistance movement was of great significance. It was the Soviet Union, however, which bore the main burden of the war and played the decisive role in routing Hitler's Germany and militarist Japan. More than 73 percent of the fascist Germany Army's total losses were sustained in battles and fighting against the Soviet Army.

Marxist-Leninist ideology and Lenin's ideas on the defense of the socialist fatherland, winning over the millions-strong masses, became great spiritual weapons and ensured the moral and political unity of the Soviet people, which was expressed vividly in the mass heroic exploits of Soviet Army servicemen and the labor valor and selflessness of working people in the rear.

Having unleashed the war, imperialism not only failed to achieve its objectives, but could not even maintain its former, prewar positions. V.I. Lenin's prophetic words were again confirmed: "...Any attempt to wage war against us will mean, for the states which become involved in such a war, a deterioration in the conditions they could have had without it or before it as compared with the conditions they will receive as a result of and after the war."

II.

The Soviet people's outstanding victories in the Great Patriotic War not only changed the course of World War II, but did much to determine the entire course of postwar development in the world. Favorable conditions were created for victorious revolutions in a number of European and Asian countries, for the formation of the world socialist system, and for the rapid upsurge of the peoples' national liberation struggle. The positions of communist parties, which were the soul of the resistance movement during the terrible war years, were strengthened everywhere.

At the same time, the weakening of imperialism's positions in the postwar period, far from lessening its aggressiveness, actually intensified it. The basis of imperialist circles' policy today is the desire for the military superiority of the United States over the Soviet Union and of the NATO bloc over the alliance of states participating in the Warsaw Pact. This policy, engendered by aggressive desires to resolve the historical dispute between capitalism and socialism by means of force, has its concentrated expression in the proclaimed "crusade against communism" and in the plans for the "destruction of socialism as a social system."

The U.S. ruling circles' adventurist policy, aimed at establishing world domination for American monopolies, has already cost millions of human lives. Korea, the Dominican Republic, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Grenada, and Lebanon -- that is far from a full list of the countries where U.S. military intervention has left its bloody trail.

The United States has launched an unprecedented arms race, spending fabulous sums on it. Thus military appropriations through the Defense Department alone are planned at more than $313 billion in the 1985 fiscal year. That is 100-150 percent more than U.S. military spending of 3-4 years ago.

Through the fault of U.S. imperialist policy, the threat of nuclear catastrophe hangs over the world. In Britain, the FRG, and Italy, contrary to the will of those countries' peoples, Pershing II and cruise missiles are being deployed -- first-strike weapons which create an additional strategic threat to the Soviet Union and its allies. They have a flight time to targets in the Warsaw Pact countries one-fifth as long as the American ICBM's deployed on U.S. territory. This fact significantly increases the threat of a surprise strike and the unleashing of nuclear war.

New concpets for waging war using conventional means of destruction are being elaborated in the United States and NATO. As is known, the United States has adopted the concept of "air-land battle," reflected in the "Rogers Plan." Its essence is to use new, high-accuracy weapons to inflict massive targeted strikes in a short space of time over large areas against groupings of forces and targets of the Warsaw Pact countries, to hit the second echelons and reserves before they are brought into the battle, and the thereby secure decisive success in strategic operations in the initial period of the war.

Accelerator, laser, and radio frequency weapons [uskoritelnoye, lazernoye, radiochastotnoye oruzhiye] and high explosive ammunition [boyepripasy obyemnogo vzryva] are being created. Reconnaissance and strike systems are being perfected. Troops are being equipped with highly effective intelligence systems, radioelectronic systems, and high accuracy terminally guided warheads. Matters are moving toward a situation where conventional weapons approach nuclear weapons in terms of effectiveness and combat applications. Space is being militarized.

The United States is accelerating the production, renewal, and stockpiling of chemical weapons -- that monstrous means of human destruction.

Imperialism's aggressive aspirations are indicated by the increasing scale of exercises held. Some of them are a kind of rehearsal for the unleashing and waging of war against the socialist community countries.

Revanchists of various hues, inspired and encouraged by Washington's calls for an anticommunist "crusade," are rearing their heads in Europe. They would like to reverse the wheel of history, but that can never be. The postwar ordering of Europe remains final and immutable. That is our country's firm stance.

Naturally, the Warsaw Pact states cannot, under these conditions, fail to adopt due measures to ensure their own security. K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, speaking at a dinner in honor of the Polish delegation, stated resolutely: "I want to say, without beating around the bush: We are prepared to give the most resolute rebuff to anyone who dares to encroach on the independence of our motherland, fraternal Poland, or our other socialist allies."

The Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy, closely coordinated with the policy of the fraternal socialist countries, is aimed at lessening tension and preventing war. It is clearly formulated in the Prague Political Declaration and was reaffirmed at the Moscow conference of leadership figures from the seven socialist states and at a number of other joint forums.

III

The complex international situation and the growing military threat force us to concern ourselves with ensuring adequate security for our country and its friends and allies. For as long as the nuclear missile danger hangs over our country from the direction of the United States and the NATO states, we should keep our powder dry and always be on the alert to ensure that the correlation of forces does not change in imperialism's favor and we do not find ourselves the weaker.

Thanks to the Communist Party's and Soviet Government's concern, radical transformations have been effected in the technical equipment of troops and naval forces, and their strike force, mobility, and firepower have increased. The rational, balanced development of all types of weapons is ensured. Here the emphasis is on those which play the decisive role in increasing the Armed Forces' readiness and rebuffing possible aggression.

The present stage of the Armed Forces' development is marked by a further improvement in qualitative indicators in the personnel's mastery of weapons and combat hardware, the steady enhancement of field, air and naval training, and the strengthening of organization and discipline. The Armed Forces' combat readiness -- the main indicator of their qualitative condition -- has risen to a new level. The established military-strategic equilibrium between the USSR and the United States and the Warsaw Pact and NATO objectively serves to guarantee the preservation and strengthening of peace.

In terms of their military-technical potential and the ideological and political maturity and combat morale qualities of their personnel, the Soviet Army and Navy are up to modern requirements and are capable of successfully conducting combat operations in various conditions and resolving operational and strategic tasks on any scale. Their mighty combat potential is a durable alloy of a high level of technical equipment, military skill, and indestructible morale.

The reliable guarantee of the Army's and Navy's combat might is the wise leadership of the Communist Party over the country's defense, the sociopolitical and ideological unity of Soviet society, and the friendship and fraternity of all the peoples of our great multinational motherland. All Soviet servicemen -- from common soldiers to marshal -- are sons of the people. They are rallied together by their common social class interests, scientific materialist philosophy, and communist morality. The Army and Navy Communists are still the basic cementing force of all military collectives, as they were in the war years.

An important prerequisite for preserving peace is the further strengthening of the defense capability of all the socialist community countries. Their armed forces reliably watch over the gains of socialism and the peoples' security.

Today the sons and grandsons of war heroes stand beneath the glorious combat banners. They emulate the frontline men from whom they learned their selfless devotion to the party and people, their loyalty to the military oath and military duty.

Soviet servicemen respond with selfless military labor to the concern of the party and people and the working people's love and trust. In circumstances as close as possible to those of combat, they act boldly and resolutely, like frontline men. And when the motherland asks it, they accomplish real feats. The socialist competition which has become widespread in the Army and Navy under the slogan "Be on the alert, in constant readiness to defend the gains of socialism!" is vivid evidence that the servicemen of the eighties are worthily continuing the combat relay handed down by their fathers and grandfathers.

The feats of the Great Patriotic War heroes represent invaluable spiritual wealth for us, an inexhaustible source of pride and inspiration. That is why Victory Day does not mean merely looking to the past. By resurrecting the memory of the terrible war years, people of all generations in our country become accustomed to the heroic revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions of the Communist Party and the Soviet people.

At the same time, the Soviet people never forget what that victory cost. More than 20 million of our motherland's sons and daughters gave their lives for it. "The Party Central Committee and the Soviet Government understand their supreme responsibility to the people. June 1941 will never be repeated," K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, noted in his speech to workers at the Serp i Molot plant. "Immediate retribution awaits any aggressor. Let everyone be aware of that -- our friends and our enemies."

The Communist Party, the Soviet Government, and all our people are profoundly sure that a new world war is not inevitable, and can be averted. This certainty rests on the Leninist foreign policy, the growing economic and defense might of the Soviet Union and the whole community of socialist countries, the active policy of other peace-loving states, and the resolute peace struggle of the very broad masses of the people. We greet our noteworthy festival -- Victory Day -- in this certainty.

## Ogarkov Interview

PM081625 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 May 84 First Edition pp 2-3

[Interview with MSU N.V. Ogarkov, chief of General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces and USSR first deputy defense minister: "The Defense of Socialism: Experience of History and the Present Day" -- first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] The Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-45 is being celebrated widely and solemnly in our country today. On the eve of this great and resplendent holiday, the editorial office of KRASNAYA ZVEZDA asked Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of General Staff of the Armed Forces and USSR first deputy defense minister, to answer a number of questions connected with the defense of socialism's gains.

Question: What were the main military-political consequences of and the chief natural laws governing the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-45? What impact did it have on the course of world development?

Answer: The victory of the Soviet Union in the Great Patriotic War has gone down in history as one of the most important sociopolitical and military events of the 20th century, marking the start of a new stage of the development of world history.

The chief result of the war is that an attempt by the reactionary forces of imperialism to bar the way to socialism's development by force of arms, and to destroy, or at least to weaken, the socialist state failed utterly. V.I. Lenin's prophetic conclusion that "a people in which the majority of workers and peasants have learned, felt, and seen that they are upholding their own, soviet power -- the power of the working people -- will never be vanquished..." was confirmed. Our victory convincingly proved the mighty vital strength of the socialist system. At the same time, it was a death sentence for fascism -- as an ideology and as a political system.

Imperialism emerged from World War II significantly weakened, having yielded many of its positions. The positions of socialism became stronger and the Soviet Union's prestige increased. The USSR's victory exerted a profound influence on the life of millions and millions of people in all parts of the globe and gave rise to a rapid upsurge in the revolutionary and national liberation movement. Socialism developed beyond the confines of a single country. The world socialist system was formed. A number of countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America embarked firmly on a path with a socialist orientation. The war showed graphically that the Soviet Union is the most reliable defender of world civilization and the mouthpiece of the interests of social progress and democracy.

Our victory was profoundly natural. The victory was organized and inspired by the Communist Party headed by its combat headquarters -- the Leninist Central Committee. Armed with a progressive scientific theory -- Marxism-Leninism -- and many years' experience of leading the country, the party assumed full responsibility for the fate of the socialist fatherland and in a very short time brought into play all the material and spiritual forces of society. In the very grave conditions of 1941, it boldly headed the struggle of the Soviet people against the fascist invaders, and in 1945 led it to the great victory in the war -- the fiercest war in the history of mankind.

Victory in the Great Patriotic War was ensured by the selfless labor of the Soviet people on the front and in the rear, and by the invincible might of the Army and Navy. Created and nurtured by the Communist Party, and firmly united with the people, the Soviet Armed Forces surpassed the armies of the fascist bloc in all respects, above all in the morale and combat qualities of the personnel. Soviet military science and military art demonstrated their indisputable superiority over the military science and military art of the fascist bloc. During the war, Soviet troops carried out dozens of strategic operations and hundreds of operations at the level of fronts and armies, which graphically attested to the unparalleled heroism of Soviet soldiers, partisans, and members of the underground, to the combat maturity of the commanders and political workers, and to the unsurpassed talent of Soviet military leaders.

Soviet military art put into practice an idea formulated before the war, that of the deep operation. During fierce battles, its main theses were successfully implemented and many new problems were elaborated: the organization and conduct of strategic offensive operations by groups of fronts; the skillful choice of salients for the main assaults in light of political, economic, and military factors; the transition within a short time from strategic defense to a counteroffensive and the development of that counteroffensive without respite until it becomes a general strategic offensive; the precise coordination during operations of the efforts of all branches of the Armed Forces and categories of troops in order to achieve the set operational and strategic objectives; the rapid training and skillful utilization of strategic reserves; and other issues.

A great role in the attainment of victory over the enemy was played by the high level of organization and the practical activity of the Supreme High Command Headquarters headed by I.V. Stalin and his deputies G.K. Zhukov and A.M. Vasilevskiy, as well as the Supreme High Command Headquarters' main control organ -- the General Staff.

There is another result that I would like to mention. The last war revealed to the peoples of the whole world the true culprit behind aggression -- imperialism -- and raised with the utmost acuteness the question of the impermissibility of another, even bloodier world conflict. The results of the last war are a stern warning to militarists and newfound aspirants to world domination. "There will be no repetition of June 1941," K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said at his meeting with the workers of Moscow's Serp i Molot Metallurgical Plant. "Immediate retribution will overtake any aggressor. Let everyone realize that -- both our friends and our foes."

Question: In recent years, U.S. imperialism has openly proclaimed a policy of "destroying socialism as a social system." What could be said in this regard in light of the lessons of the last war?

Answer: Let us speak plainly: A desire on the part of imperialism to destroy socialism is nothing new. As early as immediately after the Great October Socialist Revolution in our country, the United States, Britain, France, Japan, and other capitalist countries pooled their efforts in a "crusade" against the world's first worker-peasant state. However, these insidious plans were not destined to be realized. In the extremely difficult conditions of the civil war, the young Red Army utterly routed not only the White Guard hordes, but also the crack troops of the 14 interventionist states.

However, even after that hostile schemes against the USSR continued to be nurtured in the imperialist world. This was confirmed with frank cynicism back in 1931 by U.S. President Hoover, who declared that "his [as published] aim is to destroy the USSR." As a result of the intrigues of the enemies of peace and socialism, the stormclouds of world war again loomed over Europe in the late thirties. Although the Soviet Union, loyal to the Leninist peace-loving foreign policy, repeatedly put forth a number of important proposals aimed at collectively curbing fascist aggression, it was not possible to avert it. The main reason for this was that the Governments of the United States, Britain, and France were thinking more not about creating a barrier to fascism's aspirations toward world domination, but about that same old "crusade" against socialism, and were doing their utmost to direct fascist aggression toward the East. But things went wrong. The conflagration of World War II first enveloped their own homes. This compelled the Western powers to embark on the anti-Hitler alliance with the USSR. But even then they did not abandon their enmity toward the socialist system and yearned for just one thing -- that the Soviet Union should reach the end of the war at its last gasp, at the limit of its strength and potential, so that they could dictate their will to it in the postwar years. This contains the answer to the question of why the second front in Europe was opened not in 1942, nor yet in 1943, but only in the middle of 1944, when the fate of Hitler's Germany had essentially already been decided as a result of the Soviet Armed Forces' crushing blows.

The Soviet Union, despite the predictions made by its foes, passed the extremely difficult trials with honor and emerged victorious from the war. Another attempt by world imperialism to eliminate the first socialist state had failed.

Lenin's famous words had been completely borne out: "...Our cause is firm...regardless of the attempts to invade Russia and the military ventures against Russia, and there will probably be several such attempts, we...know that all these attempts will come to naught. After each attempt by our enemies, we will emerge stronger that before." Those words of Lenin's certainly fully retain their significance today. Imperialism is incapable of stopping, much less reversing, the course of history. Socialism is firmly established and there is now no force capable of stopping its victorious march around the world. The revolutionary gains of the socialist community countries are now reliably guarded by the Warsaw Pact Organization, the socialist countries' military-political defensive alliance.

At the same time, history teaches that only collective efforts by peoples and countries can prevent war and resolutely curb the warmongers. The events of the last war, of the period preceding it, and of our time teach the peoples of the globe to be vigilant, to rally together even more closely, and to take vigorous action against the war preparations of the forces of imperialism and reaction headed by the United States.

Question: What is most indicative in the U.S. military preparations and what is the Soviet Union doing to relax tension and prevent a new world war?

Answer: This question is organically linked with the previous one. There is indeed a perturbing situation in the world today. In an attempt to halt the positive processes objectively taking place in the world at any price, the forces of imperialism and reaction have sharply toughened their aggression. This has been particularly clearly manifested since the early eighties, with the advent to power in the United States of the Reagan administration which, through the President himself, has declared a new "crusade" against socialism.

To all appearances, the lessons of previous similar campaigns have failed to benefit some people across the ocean. Indeed, not only across the ocean. Revanchist neofascist organizations which, as on the eve of World War II, are again galvanizing their activity, strenuously kindling national and racial hostility among the population, propagandizing the slogans of a "greater [velikaya] Germany," and strenuously calling for the restoration of the German Reich within its "historical borders," have been raising their voices increasingly recently at various gatherings in the FRG and West Berlin with the obvious connivance and even direct participation of official authorities. It looks as though the fascist holdouts who have survived since the war and the reactionary imperialist forces are not abandoning their hopes of again attempting to try the strength of our defense and are openly leading matters toward material preparations for a new world war. Colossal sums are being spent on this. In the forthcoming fiscal year, for instance, U.S. military appropriations will be over $313 billion.

At the same time, the United States, under cover of verbose phraseology about its love of peace, is implementing a broad program for building up tension and destabilizing the world situation. That is borne out by the direct, truly predatory, piratical actions by the United States and its minions against sovereign states, as has been the case in Lebanon, Angola, Grenada, and Nicaragua. According to figures from the Brookings Institute, in the past 6 years alone, the United States has undertaken armed actions against sovereign states or threatened them with the use of force on almost 40 occasions.

Here the United States' unrestrained development and stockpiling of nuclear arms, available stocks of which already exceed many times over any military requirements, pose a special threat to peace. The further race in these arms is becoming increasingly dangerous.

The Communist Party and the Soviet Government, as is well known, have frequently stated and continue to state the need to halt the senseless arms race and their unvarying devotion to peace-loving Leninist foreign policy principles, which for the seventh decade now have not been subject to any whims of expediency. The Peace Program for the Eighties and the numerous peace initiatives put forward in recent years by the Soviet Union serve as graphic confirmation of this. They are aimed primarily at resolving key, burning problems of the present day -- the relaxation of international tension, the resolute curbing of the arms race, and the reduction of nuclear arms right up to their total destruction and, as a result, the prevention of a new war and the preservation of peace.

Steering a firm course toward the preservation of peace and the safeguarding of the peoples' security, our party and government at the same time realistically assess the repeated manifestations of adventurism and the aggressive preparations which imperialism is actually undertaking. That is why they pay unremitting constant attention to consolidating the country's defense capability and raising the Soviet Armed Forces' combat readiness. In his speech at the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum, Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, confirmed the unshakability of the Soviet state's Leninist foreign policy course and stressed that "the present situation requires us to make constant, all-around efforts to safeguard the country's security and ensure the reliable defense of the Soviet people's peaceful labor." This demand must be unconditionally fulfilled.

Question: It is nearly 40 years since the Great Patriotic War. What changes have taken place in military matters in that time, and how are they taken into account in our military building, in the training of troops and fleets?

Answer: In his time,F. Engels discovered an objective law: "Nothing depends on economic conditions as much as the Army and Navy. Armaments, personnel, organization, tactics, and strategy depend, above all, on the level of production achieved at a given moment and on the means of communication," and "successes of technology, the moment they have become usable and have been applied in practice in military matters, have immediately -- almost forcibly, and often against the will of the military command -- caused changes and even revolutions in the methods of waging war."

In present-day conditions, this law is manifested with particular force. In the postwar years, several generations of weapons systems and combat hardware have already succeeded one another.

What do the basic changes in military matters consist of today?

First, the quantitative accumulation of nuclear weapons, which has continued over several decades, has led to radical qualitative changes in the conditions and potential for the use of these weapons. The stockpiles of nuclear ammunition and various means of delivery that the sides created have reached such a size and quality that they are sufficient to destroy all the important targets on enemy territory many times over in a short space of time.

For instance, in just one salvo (launch) of strategic (not counting battlefield) nuclear forces, the United States could today use about 12,000 nuclear charges with a total yield hundreds of times greater than the yield of all the explosives and ammunition used by all states throughout the 6 years of World War II. With the deployment of American medium-range missiles in Europe, this potential of U.S. strategic nuclear forces will further increase. You do not have to be a military man or a scientist to realize that a further buildup is becoming senseless. Nonetheless, this buildup is continuing, through the fault of the United States.

As a result, a paradox arises: On the one hand, it would seem, a process of steadily increasing potential for the nuclear powers to destroy the enemy is taking place, while on the other there is an equally steady and, I would say, even steeper reduction in the potential for an aggressor to inflict a so-called "disarming strike" on his main enemy. The point is, with the quantity and diversity of nuclear missiles already achieved, it becomes impossible to destroy the enemy's systems with a single strike. A crushing retaliatory strike against the aggressor, even by the limited quantity of nuclear charges remaining to the defender -- a strike inflicting unacceptable damage -- becomes inevitable in present conditions. The calculation of the strategists across the ocean, based on the possibility of waging a so-called "limited" nuclear war, now has no foundation whatever. It is utopian: Any so-called limited use of nuclear facilities will inevitably lead to the immediate use of the whole of the sides' nuclear arsenal. That is the terrible logic of war. Their arguments about the possibility of a so-called "limited nuclear strike without retaliation" against the enemy's main centers and control points are even more groundless. Such arguments are pure fantasy. Put together, all this substantially changes both the conditions for the outbreak of modern warfare and the potential for waging it.

Second, rapid changes in the development of conventional means of destruction and the emergence in the developed countries of automated reconnaissance-and-strike complexes, long-range high-accuracy terminally guided combat systems, unmanned flying machines, and qualitatively new electronic control systems make many types of weapons global and make it possible to sharply increase (by at least an order of magnitude) the destructive potential of conventional weapons, bringing them closer, so to speak, to weapons of mass destruction in terms of effectiveness. The sharply increased range of conventional weapons makes it possible to immediately extend active combat operations not just to the border regions, but to the whole country's territory, which was not possible in past wars. This qualitative leap in the development of conventional means of destruction will inevitably entail a change in the nature of the preparation and conduct of operations, which will in turn predetermine the possibility of conducting military operations using conventional systems in qualitatively new, incomparably more destructive forms than before.

There is a sharp expansion in the zone of possible combat operations, and the role and significance of the initial period of the war and its initial operations become incomparably greater. A new war, should imperialism unleash it, will certainly be strikingly different in nature from the last war.

Third, the rapid development of science and technology in recent years creates real preconditions for the emergence in the very near future of even more destructive and previously unknown types of weapons based on new physical principles.

Work on these new types of weapons is already in progress in a number of countries, for example, in the United States. Their development is a reality of the very near future, and it would be a serious mistake not to consider it right now. This, in turn, cannot fail to change established notions of the methods and forms of armed struggle and even of the military might of the state.

This is a short list of only the basic changes currently taking place in the means of armed struggle. They are inevitably exerting their influence on the nature of war and the role and place of the branches of the Armed Forces in resolving operational and strategic tasks and on the further development and improvement of forms and methods of conducting military operations and military affairs as a whole.

All this must unconditionally be the subject of constant and in-depth analysis and must be generalized and taken into account in the practical building of our Armed Forces.

In consideration of this, the technical equipping, organizational building, and management of our Armed Forces are effected in such a way that they are always ready under any conditions to deal an immediate counterstrike against any aggressor. This capability must be guaranteed in all instances. The main component of the combat might of the Army and Navy and the basic factor in curbing the aggressor are our strategic nuclear forces, which are in a state of constant high combat readiness. All branches of the Armed Forces and categories of troops are developing harmoniously with them and are being equipped with the most modern weapons and combat hardware.

There is also a simultaneous process of honing and improving the system of operational, combat, and political training of troops and fleets; the procedure for mobilizing and provisioning them; troop and weapon control systems, and forms and methods of political-educational and party political work.

The Soviet Armed Forces' might is determined by not only the quantity but also the quality of their weapons and combat hardware. Our main strength is the Soviet people, who have an expert mastery of the awe-inspiring weapons entrusted to them by the motherland. Today, over 93 percent of our servicemen have secondary and higher education. Almost 90 percent of the servicemen are Communists and Komsomol members, who are transforming our Army and Navy into an invincible force.

The resolution of the tasks of military building and training of our Armed Forces is effected on the basis of comprehensive, in-depth analysis of the military-political situation and the development of the means of armed struggle. Therefore, our military cadres do not merely copy past experience, they use it creatively and enrich it. They must constantly improve the training and organizational structure of troops and naval forces and conduct scientific quests to this end, taking into account the continuous changes in military affairs and, if necessary, taking justified risks. It is better to test new forms in peacetime than to seek them in the course of a war. Furthermore, there would now be no time for this. We military men must, as Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, points out, "resolutely overcome any conservatism and inertia"; for us in the military "the slogan of the day must be: From a correct idea, fully armed with experience, to bold actions!"

I would like to emphasize that the defense of the socialist motherland is the concern of every Soviet person, a concern of the entire people. In this connection, work to educate the Soviet people in accordance with revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions and train reliable and skillful defenders of the motherland, and the active participation in this work of our party, labor, war, and Army veterans, are of great importance.

The main source of the Soviet Armed Forces' strength and invincibility and an important condition of their further strengthening and development has always been and remains the leadership of the Communist Party and the unbreakable unity between the Army and the people. The CPSU, its Leninist Central Committee, and our government are doing everything necessary to ensure that the Soviet state's defense potential and its Armed Forces' combat might are abreast of present-day demands and that no eventuality can take us by surprise.

The grim years of the Great Patriotic War are receding further and further into the depths of history. A great deal has changed in the world in the almost 40 years since then. However, time cannot wipe out from the memory of grateful mankind the unparalleled feat of the Soviet people and their Armed Forces who, in an unprecedentedly fierce confrontation with a perfidious enemy, not only defended the socialist fatherland, but also saved the peoples of many countries from fascist enslavement. The memory of the millions of people who gave their lives for the great victory makes it imperative today to rally the forces of the world's peoples in the struggle against the perfidious designs of the forces of imperialism and reaction, against the instigators of a new war. The imperialist pretenders to world domination should not forget that history savagely punishes those who ignore its lessons.

Yepishev Article

PM081320 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 8 May 84 First Edition p 2

[Article by Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate: " Great Historic Mission"]

[Excerpts] Tomorrow is Victory Day! It is a holiday which is particularly radiant, moving, solemn, and close to the heart of every Soviet person and to millions of people in the world. On this day, the warmest heartfelt words of gratitude are addressed to the war veterans and working people in the rear whose military and labor feats brought victory closer. It was they who defended our motherland's honor, freedom, and independence and socialism's great gains and saved mankind from fascist enslavement. We bow our heads before the bright memory of combat friends who did not return from the battlefield and who paid the ultimate price for a peaceful sky above the earth.

The path to victory was long and difficult. The Great Patriotic War foisted upon the Soviet people by fascist Germany was our people's severest test. Hitler and his entourage set the goal of destroying the Soviet social and state system and Marxism-Leninism -- its spiritual basis -- and of turning millions of Soviet people into their slaves. Everything was put to the test: the economy, policy, ideology, the friendship of the peoples, and the military organization of socialism. But socialism, as the new social system, withstood the grim test with honor and convincingly proved its indisputable advantages and viability.

The firm foundation of victory was laid in the years of socialist building, when the soviet land, under the Communist Party's leadership, took an unprecedented leap forward in the development of all spheres of public life: a powerful industry and collective agriculture were created, the firm sociopolitical unity of the people took shape, and their cultural and spiritual level rose immeasurably. On this basis the Soviet state's defense might was considerably strengthened. When the terrible hour of military trials arrived, these historic achievements were the most important factors in routing the aggressor. The just, liberating aims of the war on the Soviet side predetermined its nationwide character.

Never, not even during the most difficult and tragic days of the war, did we lose even for a moment the firm belief in ultimate victory over the enemy. "Our cause is righteous. The enemy will be smashed. Victory will be ours" -- those clear words expressed the people's spiritual mood throughout the 1,418 days and nights of the colossal battle against the enemy.

The glorious Communist Party was the organizer and leader of the nationwide struggle against the aggressor. The party proceeded from Lenin's instruction: "...Once matters have reached the stage of war, everything must be subordinated to the interests of war... The slightest wavering on this score is impermissible." The party formulated a scientifically substantiated program of nationwide struggle against fascism, transformed the country into a single military camp within an extremely short time, and itself became a fighting party. On all fronts of the war the Communists set an example of courage and selflessness. The party's collective wisdom and organizational genius enabled it to devise extraordinary forms of war leadership and to pursue a flexible and farsighted foreign policy.

The Soviet Union's victory in the Great Patriotic War predetermined to a great extent the whole course of the world's postwar development. Imperialism's positions have been thoroughly undermined and the correlation of forces in the world arena has changed radically in socialism's favor.

Imperialism has always responded to revolutionary changes in the world by stepping up its aggressiveness. This can be seen particularly clearly under present-day conditions. Recent years have been marked by a sharp activation of the policy of the most aggressive forces of U.S. imperialism -- a policy of overt militarism, claims to world domination, resistance to progress, and violations of the peoples' rights and freedom.

Ignoring the lessons of the last war, the latter-day "crusaders" ensconced in the highest echelons of state power in the United States are openly proclaiming their aim of destroying socialism as a social system and putting an end to Marxist-Leninist ideology and are steering a course toward preparing and unleashing a nuclear missile war against the USSR and its allies. In cranking up the arms race, they have set themselves the goal of smashing the military-strategic equilibrium that has taken shape in the world. Simultaneously with the arms race, "psychological warfare" aimed at undermining socialism from within has been started.

With the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe, the military-political situation on our continent has radically changed and the danger of war has increased.

We do not dramatize the events taking place in the world. This is not the first time that the Soviet people have had to repulse enemy onslaughts. At the same time, we have no reason to be unconcerned or indifferent. The lessons of the past and imperialism's aggressive intrigues oblige us to be vigilant and to keep our powder dry.

The Communist Party and the Soviet state show constant concern for strengthening our motherland's defense might and enhancing the Army's and Navy's combat readiness. "Let everyone know," Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said in his speech to voters on 2 March 1984, "that no lovers of military adventures will succeed in catching us unawares and no potential aggressor can hope to avoid a crushing retaliatory strike."

In our country, the defense of the fatherland is a nationwide cause. Families, schools, labor collectives, trade unions, the Komsomol, DOSAAF, creative organizations, and war veterans make their contribution to strengthening the country's defense and to young people's military-patriotic education.

The Soviet Armed Forces fulfill their great and historic mission of defending socialism shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact countries. The combat collaboration of our armies, born in the fire of battle against German fascism, is developing and improving.

The sons and grandsons of Great Patriotic War heroes are now serving in the Army and Navy. They have not experienced the grim trials which befell their fathers and grandfathers, but are loyal to the heroic traditions of older generations and are always ready to fulfill with honor their patriotic and international duty.

ANTIWAR RALLIES HELD IN MOSCOW, REPUBLICS

Shalayev Address

LD021747 Moscow TASS in English 1702 GMT 2 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 2 TASS -- "Soviet working people resolutely demand that the arms race be stopped, nuclear arsenals be reduced and the funds so released be used for the benefit of all peoples", said Stepan Shalayev, chairman of Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions.

He was speaking at an anti-war rally in Moscow's Hall of Columns today. Trade union and workers' delegations from 111 countries which arrived in the Soviet capital to attend May Day celebrations took part in the event.

On behalf of the 134 million Soviet working people Stepan Shalayev urged the working people and trade unions of all countries to intensify their efforts to avert the threat of nuclear war. To eliminate seats of tension and defuse crises in Asia, Africa and Latin America, to work for peace and security of all peoples of the world.

The Soviet Union's position on the international arena is patently clear, he went on to say. Its principles are: disarmament, the prohibition and elimination of all types of nuclear weapons, and peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems.

By contrast, Stepan Shalayev said, the present U.S. Administration relies heavily on force and diktat in international relations.

Soviet people resolutely demand that the U.S.A. remove nuclear missiles from Great Britain, Italy and West Germany, to restore the situation which existed before their deployment in Western Europe began, and, thus, create conditions for the resumption of the negotiations in Geneva torpedoed by the U.S. Administration.

Krishna Gopal Srivastava, secretary of the World Federation of Trade Unions, emphasized that peoples all over the world condemn the imperial policy of the United States interested only in turning out increasing amounts of lethal weapons.

"The World Federation of Trade Unions is doing everything to scale up joint action of the working people of all countries in an effort to secure peace and social progress," Krishna Gopal Srivastava said.

The secretary of the World Federation of Trade Unions noted that the entire progressive mankind welcomes the Soviet Union's constructive proposals aimed at establishing control over arms, preventing nuclear conflicts and improving international relations.

Members of trade union delegations from European, Asian, African and Latin American countries also spoke at the rally.

Peace Committee Rally Plans

LD031929 Moscow TASS in English 1544 GMT 3 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 3 TASS -- The Soviet peace champions are embarking on a new series of mass anti-war actions, a TASS correspondent was told by Yuriy Zhukov, the chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee. We are now joining vigorously in the week of actions for security and cooperation in Europe, Yuriy Zhukov said. Local peace committees in Leningrad, Kiev, Minsk and many other cities will hold anti-war rallies. Just as last year, vigorous actions against the threat of nuclear war will be held throughout May, Yuriy Zhukov said.

The stand of the Soviet peace champions remains unchanged, he said. It is expressed in the slogan: "No nuclear weapons in the West and in the East of Europe. No to nuclear weapons everywhere in the world." This demand is supported by all Soviet people.

Yuriy Zhukov pointed out that the Soviet peace champions started the anti-war campaign with Asia's week whose holding had been suggested by the World Peace Council. During mass rallies the working people of the USSR expressed support for the demands of peoples of Asia to turn the Indian Ocean into a peace zone, to dismantle U.S. military bases in Asia.

Kiev Demonstration

LD052319 Moscow TASS in English 1932 GMT 5 May 84

[Text] Kiev May 5 TASS -- An anti-war demonstration held in Ukrainian capital Kiev today was marked by the slogans "No to nuclear weapons all over the world," "American missiles out of Europe," and "World must be saved from catastrophe." The demonstration was crowned with a rally attended by about 250,000 Kievans. Speakers at the gathering denounced the militarist policy of the Reagan administration and its NATO allies.

"The working people of Kiev, like all population of the Soviet Ukraine and of the whole Soviet Union express their resolute and invariable striving for peace, for normal international relations," the rally was told by writer Oles Gonchar who is chairman of the Ukrainian Peace Committee. "From here, the capital of the Soviet Ukraine, we are expressing our solidarity with all anti-missile campaigners in Europe, extending our hand of friendship to the heroic women who are blocking missile bases, and sending our sympathy to the courageous youth vigorously protesting in European cities against the missiles."

"I myself experienced all the horrors of World War Two," the rally was told by Professor Viktor Karpenko, director of a medical college in Kiev. "A nuclear war, to which the world is being pushed by American imperialists, may destroy all living things on earth. That is why we, doctors, raise our voice against the arms race, against war."

The rally adopted an appeal to the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, shortly to resume its work. The appeal expresses firm confidence that peace-loving forces on earth will prevent nuclear conflagration and thwart the inhuman designs of the West's militarist circles.

STALIN'S ACTIONS, POLICIES COMMENTED UPON

'Democratic Restrictions'

LD071443 [Editorial Report] Moscow World Service in English at 1130 GMT on 7 May, within the "Mailbag" feature, carries the following item:

"Next a question asked by Owen M. (Kazibone) of (Nkoba) Gweru, Zimbabwe, who wants us to speak about the personality cult of Stalin."

"Stalin was a very complex and controversial historical figure. He was at the helm of state at a turbulent time in our history. The struggle for socialism took place under exceptionally complicated conditions. It was the first such experiment in building a new social system, and initially it was bound to have its ups and downs. Certain limitations which were imposed on democratic rule in the country were at that time unavoidable given the hostile encirclement of our country by capitalist countries. The threat of aggression against the USSR became all the more imminent in view of the assumption of power by the Nazis in Germany. Under the circumstances, certain democratic restrictions, though unavoidable, were sanctioned by Stalin as normal. After Stalin's death in 1953 the Soviet Communist Party condemned his violations of law, abuses of power and deviations from the norms of collective leadership. The party set about restoring the norms of law and order as proclaimed in the Constitution and strengthening the democratic foundations of this country. Solid legal guarantees have been created against any misuses of power and violations of citizens rights, and the best proof that such measures have been effective is that there has been no repetition of similar lawlessness in the over 30 years since Stalin's death."

Grave Errors in Last Years

LD080953 [Editorial Report] Moscow in English to North America at 2300 GMT on 5 May, within the "Mailbag" feature, carries the following item:

"Here is Joe Adamov to answer your questions. The first one comes from (?Paul Coombes) of White Bay, Newfoundland. Do Soviets regard Stalin's leadership of the USSR as good or bad?

[Adamov] "I would say both, because he was at the helm when the country was turned from an economically backward country into a leading industrial power. It was under Stalin that Nazi Germany was defeated, he was at the helm of state when the country quickly restored the country's economy and started the building of communism. He led the struggle against the enemies of Leninism, against the Trotskiyites, right opportunists, and bourgeois nationalists. All this earned Stalin considerable prestige and popularity. But, and this is very important, he began to abuse the power placed in his hands. He began to depart from the norms of party life, and he committed particularly grave errors in the last years of his life. I think the world knows that there were unjustified limitations on democracy, there were flagrant violations of socialist legality and unfounded repressions."

## TRUD EDITOR ON ECONOMIC EXPERIMENT, TASKS

AU081421 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 7 May 84 pp 1, 2

[Article by Leonid Kravchenko, editor in chief of the Soviet daily TRUD, especially written for the Bulgarian daily TRUD: "Rights and Responsibilities"]

[Text] As of the very beginning of 1984, considerable work has been accomplished in several industrial branches of our country in the effort to perfect the entire economic management system. This is an experiment to create economic conditions likely to intensify the individual and collective interest of the people in the final results of their own work. I am talking about a complex of measures likely to accelerate the growth of labor productivity, to increase the effectiveness of production, and to promote the thriftier use of availabe resources, in order to improve the quality of the goods produced. Specific, new forms of planning and of economic incentives will be applied during this experiment. These new forms will help to expand the rights of enterprises and to grant them greater independence in increasing, at the same time, their actual economic responsibility for the results of their work.

Let us ask the question: What has actually changed and how can we describe the essence of the new elements introduced? In the first place, the enterprises and trusts will be assigned a drastically reduced range of tasks by the superior organs. In addition to this, the index of "production sold" with the obligatory accounting for the implementation of the deliveries based on contract will be considered of primary importance. I will recall that in the past the greatest importance was attached to the volume of production sold as a whole. The material incentive stemming from the fulfillment of the plan on deliveries based on contract is being increased under the new system. Under the present circumstances, the bonus fund of the enterprise is automatically increased 15 percent in case of a full implementation of deliveries. And vice-versa -- the bonus amounts are being reduced by 3 percent for each percentage of unfulfilled deliveries.

The 5-year state plan will concentrate on the tasks of the basic range of production, on labor productivity, on reducing expenditures per ruble of production, and a number of other indexes, including limits for basic material resources and centralized capital investments. As we see, the range of the main indexes has been reduced. In exchange for this reduction, the sphere of applying economic norms, upon which the prosperity of the enterprises and of individual workers will depend to a great extent, is being expanded. The enterprises are now provided with several funds that they can independently use at their own discretion. One of these funds is intended for material incentives, another envisages the accumulation of financial means for social and cultural needs, while another serves the modernization and expansion of production. Under the conditions of the new experiment, it has been decided to regulate the amount of the aforementioned funds by stable economic norms that envisage a flex dependence of the size of funds upon the growth of production and upon the increase of its effectiveness. The formula is a simple one: namely, the better you work, the greater will be the funds of the enterprises -- and the higher the amount of wages, bonuses, and financial means devoted to health protection, catering, and recreation will be.

The specific extent of the norms is determined on a centralized basis, as well as according to branches, on the basis of general economic proportions, and on the rate of national economic development. The chief meaning of the application of economic norms is the following: Enterprises working with good results will have the opportunity, through a reduction of production expenditures and a reduction of personnel as well as through an improvement of production quality, to increase thier own profits and to distribute these profits at their own discretion. This means that their work will be based on principles different from the present one, under which the profits belonged to higher organizations.

One of the most important tasks assigned to the new norms is that they should stimulate economic growth. I will cite an example of this in connection with the experience of the Ministry of Electrotechnical Industry, which is participating in the aforementioned experiment. The sociocultural measures and housing fund in the enterprises belonging to this ministry is increasing by 2 percent for each additional percent increase in labor productivity. This means additional construction of housing units, children's establishments, Pioneers camps, clubs, places of culture, sanitariums, and medical establishments at the expense of the enterprises. This also means an additional amount for vacation tickets, public catering in the canteens, and so forth. Another norm provides for an increase of 35 kopecks above the wages per ruble of production increase. The material incentive fund is increasing at a certain percentage of production cost reductions. The size of deductions from the production development fund is determined by the volume of profits obtained by the enterprises in question. The opportunities for granting bonuses to workers and employees are determined by four indexes: implementation of the delivery plan based on contract, reduction of production costs, increase in labor productivity, and application of new technical equipment.

The approach to workers wages has also changed in accordance with the conditions of the experiment. The principle of not reducing the level of average workers wages will be valid in this case. The only important thing is to ensure a growth of labor productivity exceeding the increase of wages. Enterprises are granted the rights to use part of the raised amounts obtained within the stablished norms for incentives encouraging qualified workers to achieve higher results of work. It will be possible to remunerate the most outstanding workers with additional bonuses in excess of their wages. In this case, the mechanism of the same work accomplished by a reduced number of people, as well as the ability to competently distribute the savings made from the wages funds will be applied.

As early as in the first months of the experiment, we realized that all prerequisites exist in numerous enterprises for increasing production even with a smaller number of workers. We must rejoice not only at the fact that people will receive higher wages. Another social problem will be resolved at the same time. This concerns the question of utilizing labor resources. As a result of demographic and other factors, our large industrial centers have long since been suffering from a shortage of labor resources. In addition to this, the shortage of labor resources will be felt even more acutely within the forthcoming 5-7 years. A solution to this problem can be found only by coordinating professions and by the large-scale introduction of mechanization and automation of work, as well as by the use of robots, manipulators, and other such devices on a mass scale.

The presently applied economic experiment will obviously stimulate this process. Let us cite one example confirming this fact-- and there are numerous such confirmations, as a matter of fact. During the experiment in the Leningrad Elektrosila Plant, it soon became possible to reduce the staff by 130 technicians and designers. There is quite a considerable shortage of such specialists in our industrial sector. Therefore, they did not remain unemployed. On the contrary -- they promptly found other jobs in keeping with their qualifications.

It is naturally too early to draw any final conclusions after the first months of the experiment. However, we can say that it showed many advantages. Nevertheless, there are also difficulties and unresolved questions. One of the main problems is that numerous enterprises in the industrial sector are still working in the old way. We must take this fact into consideration whenever we evaluate the work of enterprises and trusts involved in the experiment, because they are connected with hundreds of auxiliary enterprises and organizations that do not take part in the experiment. Their mutual relations should be thoroughly reorganized and this is by no means an easy task.

Despite all existing complications, however, we can expect positive results from the experiment in the future also. This is so because the experiment is based on a thorough analysis. The specific aspects of the work in various branches affected by the experiment have been taken into consideration. The schedules within which the experiment is expected to be concluded are determined in a correct manner in order to fully evaluate its results possibly as early as within the forthcoming 5-year plan period. Thus, the experience accumulated in the new method of management can be boldly applied on a large scale and extended to all economic branches.

FIRST RESULTS OF ECONOMIC EXPERIMENT APPRAISED

LD042354 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] As you know, comrades, on 1 January this year implementation began of the economic experiment to broaden the rights of production associations and enterprises in planning and economic activity and to increase the responsibility for the results of work in the Ministries of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, the Electrotechnical Industry, the Food Industry of the Ukraine, the Light industry of Belorussia, and Lithuania's Local Industry.

In the majority of the associations and enterprises of these ministries, the contract obligations for the supplies of output have been fulfilled better than for the industry as a whole. This is noted in the USSR CSA report on the results of the fulfillment of the state plan by the country's industry in the first quarter of this year. Such is the appraisal of the first results of work in fundamentally new conditions by hundreds of major enterprises in a number of leading industries.

Implementation of this large-scale economic experiment has opened up broad new possibilities for economic manuevering, for the best use of all internal reserves, and for the more effective application than before of economic incentives for the steady achievement of high results. At the same time, there has been a considerable increase in requirements.

What is at issue, primarily, is an increase in labor productivity in the plan deliveries of output for the entire range of goods, and profit. These indicators have also become higher and more stable this year among the machinebuilders of the Lvov Konveyer association, the makers of electric motors in Tomsk, the workers of the Kuybyshev electrical works, which supply the country's power engineering building sites with powerful transformers, and the textile workers of major combines in Belorussia. Hundreds of enterprises of the Ukraine's food industry are meeting customers' needs more fully and better. The workers of Lithuania's local industry are learning to react more promptly to the wishes of trade.

As the first quarter has shown, mutual relations with related enterprises so far represent the greatest complexity for the enterprises taking part in the experiment. For instance, the Tashkent Svetoelektroapparat association only coped with 99.1 percent of its own tasks for deliveries in the first quarter of the year because of the slipshod work of supplying enterprises. This means that the related enterprises of the association, in turn, failed to receive the components they need for production. Unfortunately, so far one can trace back link after link of several such chains.

Speaking of the need to strengthen discipline in his speech at the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Chernenko pointed to the need for efficient cooperation and for solving questions with related enterprises. This work, the party believes, must be raised to a fundamentally new level. The first and main things in this place are a more exacting appraisal of one's work and the ability to make a better use of the internal reserves of production.

The experience of the Tallinn Kalinin electrotechnical works is characteristic. Here they knew how to channel the innovators' initiative into solving the main task, the most effective use of a raw material so necessary to the national economy as copper rolled products, and got their way. Since the beginning of the year, the raw materials situation has been stabilized and the enterprise has received the opportunity not only to work evenly and rhythmically to achieve the plan, but also to turn out quite a few products above the plan, including good-quality consumer goods.

The results of the start of the experiment show that only the first step has been taken along the road of raising economic efficiency. After all, we are being faced with carrying out an experiment on a huge scale: the creation of an optimum model of the operation of the national economy for the 12th and subsequent 5-year plan periods.

METALLURGY INDUSTRY DELIVERY DISCIPLINE STRESSED

LD062056 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 6 May 84

[From the Vremya newscast: Commentary by political observer Viktor Beketov -- announcer-read]

[Text] Greetings, comrades. Many kind words were spoken to the metallurgists by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko during his recent meeting with the workers at the Moscow Serp i Molot works. The collective of this enterprise and its party organization are approaching the solution of the tasks which face our economy with great responsibility. Still, along with undoubted achievements, shortcomings were also cited at the meeting. Unfortunately, the works is not fully fulfilling the contractual obligations on the delivery of production, Comrade Chernenko noted. This causes work in other collectives to be upset. It does not do to put one's workmates in a spot, so the situation must be decisively corrected.

Understandably, this critical observation does not relate to just the metallurgists. Precise fulfillment of contractual obligations is one of the main factors in increasing the efficiency of public production. Conversely, disruptions in delivery lead to lowering partners' production output and to disturbances in working rhythm.

In the first quarter of this year, associations and enterprises in the Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production; the Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry; the Ministry of the Fish Industry; and the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry were in significant debt to their consumers. Although the plan for marketing production was to a certain extent even overfulfilled by these ministries, many consumers did not receive a satisfactory delivery on their orders.

But let us return to the metallurgists. Let us see how the plans for delivery are being fulfilled in that industry as a whole. It is known that for a long time it worked under great pressure and that first and foremost what hindered the fulfillment of orders was nonfulfillment of the plan. Last year, the situation was successfully stabilized and the first months of this year saw its achievements successfully consolidated. It did not take long for this to be reflected in the fulfillment of orders. Currently the marketing of production, taking contracts into account, has approached 99 percent in the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy. This is no small figure if one considers the fact that in the industry there are tens of thousands of consumers and millions of so-called standard brands and sizes of production.

But these same figures also have their corollary: only 1 percent in debt, yet how many consumers remain unsatisfied? Of course, if they are short of one metal, they will take any other, but this means an unnecessary expense and a loss in quality; the quality of machines, structures, consumer goods, everything that is made of metal and which demands progressive aspects of metal production.

The situation is aggravated by the fact that the remaining 1 percent has absorbed within itself the range that is the most complicated to produce and the most labor-intensive: alloy-treated, stainless, and ply steels. There is no way you will turn them out on old equipment and with out-of-date methods. What is needed is what Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko spoke about at the Serp i Molot works: reconstruction, renovation of the basic assets, and technical improvement of ferrous metallurgy.

The ministry gave me the names of a number of enterprises which today are fulfilling their consumers' orders in full, at the whole 100 percent. The first to solve this problem were small works with a restricted range of production output, but shortly after that such giants as the Makeyevskiy and Novolipetskiy industrial combines and the Taganrog works reached the desired level, and, one hopes, will establish themselves on it. And their distinguished colleagues, the Cherepovets, Zapadno-Sibirskiy, and Nizhniy Tagil combines, although they fell short by a fraction of a percent in the first quarter, nevertheless in the first 10 days of April cleared off their debt entirely.

In a word, there are changes for the better with the metallurgists. There are also remarkable, skilled tradesmen, cadre workers with years of experience and technically literate, energetic young people. The brigade forms of labor are being further developed, which allows the buildup of production and the improvement of the metal's quality. If there is a sufficiency, in total correspondence with orders, of the bread of industry, things will go better in the whole national economy of the country.

## AZERBAIJAN ECONOMIC AKTIV HEARS BAGIROV REPORT

LD081358 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] A meeting of Azerbaijan's party-economic aktiv today discussed the tasks in ensuring fulfillment of plans for capital construction this year in light of the demands of the December 1983 and the February and April 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenums, and of the provisions and conclusions contained in the speeches by Comrade Chernenko.

The report by Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, and speeches noted that in the past 3 years of the 5-year plan, capital investments worth 1.4 times more than in the corresponding period of the last 5-year plan were assimilated. Plans for the first quarter of the year were successfully fulfilled and basic assets worth nearly R220 million were put into operation. Special attention was devoted to the reserves required for overcoming shortcomings and for all-round enhancement of the efficiency of capital construction, and to concentration of material-technical and labor reserves at sites due for commissioning. Measures for efficaciously combating losses of working time and ways to develop organization of labor by the method of brigade subcontract, with the aim of ensuring the unconditional commissioning of all projects, were mapped out.

## TURKMEN COMMISSION REVIEWS AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX

GF081636 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 24 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] A meeting of the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers Presidium Commission on Agro-industrial Complex Questions was held on 23 April under the chairmanship of G.S. Mishchenko, member of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers.

A question on the construction of livestock complexes in the republic during the years of the 11th 5-Year Plan at the expense of the state capital investments and on the use of their capacities was discussed.

The meeting noted that definite work has been done by the ministries, departments, and oblast and rayon agroindustrial associations for constructing and putting into operation livestock complexes and poultry factories. In 3 years of the current 5-year plan, a milk production complex accommodating 2,500 cattle, a complex for expanding and feeding accommodating 10,000 head of cattle, and 88,000 sheep and goats, poultry factories for meat production with 250,000 [word indistinct] and other projects were put into operation. New arable lands for fodder production with an area of 3,100 hectares were put into operation.

In addition to that, shortcomings and commissions in the work of the republic's agroindustrial associations were noted at the meeting.

The meeting also discussed questions on the work of the oblast and rayon agroindustrial associations for fulfilling the resolutions of the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers on the improvement of the utilization of oil projects in agriculture, on the work of Chardzhou Oblast agroindustrial association for increasing the production of milk and raising the dairy herd in the oblast's farms and on the work of the Turkmen SSR State Committee for Material and Technical Supply for Maintaining the supply of material and technical resources to the republic's agroindustrial complex during the 11th 5-Year Plan.

Relevent decisions were passed on the questions discussed. Ch. S. Karryyev, member of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and chairman of the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers, addressed the meeting. N. Orazmukhammedov, deputy chairman of the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers, participated in the meeting.

RSFSR CSA REPORTS PRODUCTION SHORTCOMINGS

LD032045 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 3 May 84

[Text] The Russian Federation CSA has published a report on the work of the republic's industry in the first quarter of the current year. The increase in the overall volume of production in comparison with the corresponding period last year amounted to 4.7 percent. Labor productivity grew by 4.9 percent compared to the plan for the year of 3.2 percent. The full increase in production was obtained as a result of a growth in the productivity of labor. The quarterly plan for the marketing of produce was fulfilled by the industry of all the autonomous republics, krays and oblasts, and the cities of Moscow and Leningrad.

At the same time, the report notes, there were shortcomings in the work of industry. The plan for the extraction of oil, including gas condensate, the production of chemical equipment and spare parts for it, machinery and equipment for livestock breeding and fodder production, roofing slate and leather footwear was not fulfilled. Collectives, associations and enterprises are stepping up their work in the intensification of production, improving the organization of labor and strengthening discipline, raising the quality of products and ensuring the fulfillment of 1984 tasks and adopted socialist pledges without fail.

AGRICULTURE OFFICIAL REPORTS ON SPRING SOWING

LD081052 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 8 May 84

[Summary] The following is an interview given to our correspondent by Yuriy Nikolayevich Nikitin, deputy chief of the Main Directorate for Grain Crops at the USSR Ministry of Agriculture:

[Begin recording] [Correspondent] Fieldwork is now spreading to the east of the country and sowing will soon begin in western Siberia, Altay and northern Kazakhstan. What are the features of this spring in these areas?

[Nikitin] I should like to note first that because of the cold and at times wet spring this year, fieldwork began a little later in northern Kazakhstan and western Siberia than usual. Moisture retention is now under way in these areas. This work is most important and is being done as rapidly as possible and, where necessary, the soil surface is being compacted and rolled.

[Correspondent] What about the progress of spring sowing?

[Nikitin] Sowing of spring crops is continuing in all union republics, in 53 oblasts, krays, and autonomous republics of the RSFSR and in 13 oblasts of Kazakhstan. Udmurtia and Buryatia have begun sowing in recent days, as have Leningrad, Kostroma, Kirov, and Chita Oblasts. The pace of work is heating up in Kuybyshev and Orenburg Oblasts and in Tataria and Bashkiria. Mass sowing is continuing in Estonia and in the Central and the Volga-Vyatka economic areas. Lithuania, Latvia, Penza, Saratov, and Ulyanovsk Oblasts completed sowing of early spring grain crops in a short time. According to data from USSR CSA for 30 April, over the country as a whole, spring crops had been sown on 48 million hectares, including grain and pulse crops, while excluding corn, on almost 27.5 million hectares. Over the past week, spring crops have been sown on 13.3 million hectares, including grain and pulse crops on an area of around 8 million hectares.

[Correspondent] What can you say about the pace of work, in view of the need for rapid work this spring?

[Nikitin] The pace of sowing is not bad. Even so, the important thing specialists should bear in mind is the quality of presowing soil preparation and of sowing operations. This means strictly observing norms for depth of soil tilling, careful levelling, proper adjustment of sowing drills, and depth of sowing. Granular phosphor fertilizer should be applied only at the time of sowing of grain crops. Sowing of pulse crops is continuing. They have so far been sown on 65 percent of the planned area. Sowing of groats, buckwheat, millet, and rice is picking up -- special attention is being given to these crops this year so as to significantly increase their production. One-third of the area designated for corn has been sown so far. Soil has been well prepared and special attention is being given to effective use of herbicides and strict compliance with the whole complex of procedures for cultivating this crop using industrial technology.

Sowing of sunflower is proceeding rapidly, with 1 million hectares having been sown in the last week, making a total of over 2.5 million hectares sown in all. Sunflower sowing is coming to an end in Moldavia, Georgia, the southern oblasts of Ukraine, and in Krasnodar and Stavropol Krays. The plan for sugar beet sowing has been fulfilled 91 percent. Sowing of this crop has been completed in the best time from the point of view of technical considerations in the Ukraine, Moldavia, Kazakhstan, Kirghizia, Georgia, and in the oblasts and krays of the north Caucasus. Sowing of cotton is practically completed, with the plan for sowing of especially valuable fine-fiber varieties having been fulfilled to 104 percent. The planting of potatoes and vegetables and sowing of fodder crops is continuing in all union republics. [end recording]

GEOLOGISTS STRIKE OIL EAST OF ARAL SEA

LD081028 Moscow TASS in English 0710 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Alma-Ata May 8 TASS -- Geologists have struck oil east of the Aral Sea in Soviet Kazakhstan.

The gusher of high-quality petroleum mixed with combustible gas came there from a depth of about 1,200 metres. The oil-rich layer is more than 50 metres thick.

The find was made in an area which many specialists believed did not have any viable oil fields. All petroleum deposits previously discovered in Kazakhstan are located 600 to 1,000 kilometres west of the newly-found field, in the territory of the Caspian depression.

BIOLOGICAL SPACE EXPERIMENT RESULTS REPORTED

LD080732 Moscow TASS in English 0721 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 8 TASS -- Rats who spent part of their embryonic period in outer space are developing normally. The experiment with these animals was conducted, for the first time ever, on the Soviet biological satellite "Cosmos-1514" last December.

The "space" rats are now four months old and are quite well. Soviet scientists believe that weightlessness does not affect the normal development of embryos.

The satellite also carried three viviparous guppy fishes, which also were about to produce progeny. They remained in weightlessness in a tank filled two-thirds with water.

The guppy also gave birth after five days in weightlessness to healthy fry differing in no way from control species back on earth.

At present specialists study the vestibular apparatus of the fish with the help of electromicroscopic methods. Their findings will contribute to the solution of a major problem in space exploration, namely, the need for artificial gravity in spacecraft.

New experiments are being prepared in laboratories of the Institute of Medical and Biological Problems of the Ministry of Public Health of the USSR. The staff of the institute plan to obtain progeny from living organisms whose embryogenesis took place in outer space.